ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,050—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †* ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 28th April. |
| B.I. HIMALAYA | 6898 | 2000 | R. G. Murray | 5th May. |
| †* SIAM | 3090 | 500 | H. Weighell | 12th " |
| B.I. THAMES | 4173 | 900 | W. A. Seaton | 19th " |
| | | | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 25th May. |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 3013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 1st June. |
| † SIAM | 3090 | 500 | H. Weighell | 8th " |
| BI. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 15th " |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 22nd " |
| B.I. GANGES | 4236 | 800 | G W Atkinson | 29th " |
| † SIAM | 3090 | 500 | H. Weighell | 6th July. |
| B.I. MASSILIA | 6437 | 1000 | L. M. Wibmer | 13th " |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 20th " |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 27th " |

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 2nd — May 16th — May 30th
June 13th — June 27th — July 11th — July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | G. Costanzo | 4,735 | 350 | 9th May. |
| VINDOBONA | P. Mersa | 4,351 | 750 | 9th June. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | C. Bellen | 2,968 | 350 | 21st May. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 21st, 1894.

### STEAM.
### CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|
| A STEAMER ..... 3,000 ..... | On or about the End of April. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1894. Agents.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
### FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
### TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
### BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
### BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th April, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 27th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th April, 1894. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,
### BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
### BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 2,967 Tons, Captain Sandilands, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 4th May, 1894.

Excellent accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

### LUNDS LINE OF AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

THE First-Class Screw Steamer "BUNGAREE," 2,200 Tons Gross, Commander Arthur Burgess, R. N. R., will SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about the 5th Proximo.

This Steamer has splendid Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Should sufficient inducement offer, Passengers may be landed at Plymouth.

For Rates of Passage money, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Fort, 23rd April, 1894.

### "ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | 3,561 | J. Laird | June 8. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

### OLD BRANDIES
(From ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * | per doz. | Rs. | 43 0. |
| ** | " | " | 48 0. |
| *** | " | " | 54 0. |

AGENTS:—
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

### PERFECT VITAL
### INVIGORATOR.
### THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## WHOLESALE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc. specially selected

### FOR INDIA,

on exceedingly Advantageous Terms. Goods are purchased only of

### HOUSES OF HIGH REPUTE,

The Company's dealings being very Extensive, they are in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than Goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time, freights and duties, risk of deterioration, &c., &c., gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case

### OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, ETC.,

is most important.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMISTS, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA

## CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

## MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

### THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

### "APRONS."

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Leather Cases for the above ... ... ... ... Rs. 4-0 to | 7 | 8 |
| Mark Master's Aprons ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 8 |
| Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash ... ... ... ... | 33 | 0 |
| Do. Principal's Apron and Sash ... ... ... ... ... | 36 | 0 |
| Leather Case for do. ... ... ... Rs. 4-8 to | 7 | 0 |

### "JEWELS."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass... ... | Rs. 6-8 to | 15 | 8 |
| Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt ... ... ... ... | | 35 | 0 |
| Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals ... ... ... ... | | 28 | 0 |
| Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals ... ... ... ... | | 35 | 0 |
| Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... ... | Rs. 15-8 to | 22 | 0 |
| Excellent Master's, set with Crystals ... ... ... ... | | 28 | 0 |
| Mark Master's Jewels... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 12-8 to | 28 | 8 |
| Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees. ... ... ... | | 12 | 8 |

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

### THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

## HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
## BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
## READING AND LONDON.

*WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.*

## THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for ..... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## MEMS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Purify your Blood with | SUMMER SALINE ..... | Rs. | 1 4 |
| Stir up your Liver with | LIVER GRANULES ..... | ,, | 1 0 |
| Tone up your System with | VITAL INVIGORATOR ..... | ,, | 3 0 |
| Keep your Digestion straight with | PAPARIDINE ..... | ,, | 2 0 |
| Keep your Head cool with | HAIR DOUCHE...Re. 1-8 and | ,, | 2 8 |
| Cure your Prickly Heat with | ROS ALPINUS ..... | ,, | 1 0 |

No advance has been made on the original Prices of these excellent Preparations on account of Exchange and duty.

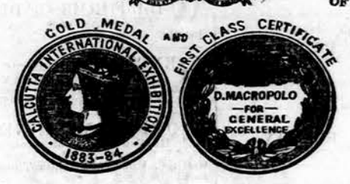
### KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## PASSENGER SEASON, 1894.

FOR
TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
FOR
TRAVELLING RUGS & WRAPS.
FOR
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FOR
ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
TRY
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE. H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR 

THE FOLLOWING

## SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Duke of Connaught | per 100 | 4 | 0 |
| Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Alpha (very mild) | ,, | 2 | 8 |

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rothschilds | per box of | 25 | Rs. 12 | 8 |
| Reg. Principe | ,, | 25 | ,, 10 | 0 |
| Reg. Reina | ,, | 25 | ,, 7 | 8 |
| Trabucos | ,, | 25 | ,, 3 | 4 |
| Caliope | ,, | 50 | ,, 6 | 0 |
| Damas | ,, | 100 | ,, 10 | 0 |
| Romeo Y Julietta | ,, | 50 | ,, 5 | 8 |
| Hidalgas | ,, | 100 | ,, 10 | 0 |
| * Coreas | ,, | 25 | ,, 5 | 0 |
| Carolina | ,, | 100 | ,, 8 | 0 |
| Delice | per packet of | 20 | ,, 1 | 0 |

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Own "Golden Leaf" Mild | per lb. | 3 | 0 |
| " "Golden Medium," Medium | ,, | 2 | 8 |
| " "Cavendish, Strong" | ,, | 1 | 8 |

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stanley Cigars, No. 1 | per box of 100 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. No. 2 | ,, ,, | 3 | 8 |
| Nautch Girl, Small size | ,, ,, | 3 | 0 |

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

## D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST.
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
*RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.*
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### TIVOLI THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO!!

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR .....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL,

"IN TOWN."

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TENDERED TO

MISS VESTA PATEY,

On which occasion

A Magnificent Photograph of Miss PATEY in Character (specially taken by F. AHRLE & Co.) will be given to every person holding a First or Second Class Ticket.

☞ THE NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

First and only appearance this Season of

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD

AS

CAPTAIN CODDINGTON,

LORD CLAYSIDE ..... MISS VESTA PATEY.

☞ ALL the OLD FAVOURITES ☜

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL,

Last Night but One!

THE MOORISH SCREAMER,

"TOM, DICK AND HARRY."

Preceded by a Comic Concert,

By the Full Strength of the Company.

"GREAT AND NOVEL ITEMS."

☞ The Engagement Terminates in May. ☜

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS.

### NOTICE.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, for the Surat District Local Board. Salary Rs. 60; permanent. Horse Allowance of Rs. 15; and also periodical Increments of Rs. 5 on approved service. Applications with certificates of examination passed, and good service noted in any department, will be received till 20th May, 1894.

F. S. P. LELY,

Collector and President, District Local Board, Surat.

Surat, 25th April, 1894.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIMINGS OF LOCAL TRAINS.

THE following ALTERATIONS in the TIMING of the LOCAL TRAINS mentioned below will be made on and after SUNDAY next, the 29th instant.

WEEK DAY TRAINS.

1. The Train advertised to leave Colaba at 9-25 o'clock will leave at 9-55 and will run as far as Bandra only, instead of to Andheri.
2. The 10-35 Train from Andheri will Start from Bandra at 10-56 and will arrive at Colaba at 11-32, as at present.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

1. The 5-30 o'clock Train from Colaba will leave at 6-25 and will run as far as Bandra only, instead of to Andheri.
2. The 7-10 Train leaving Colaba for Bandra will run on to Andheri.
3. The 7-30 Train from Andheri will Start from Bandra at 7-45 and will arrive at Colaba at 8-27 as at present.
4. The 8-30 Train from Bandra will Start from Andheri at 8-15 and will arrive at Colaba at 9-12, as at present.

For Detailed Timings at intermediate stations attention is invited to the notices exhibited at Local Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,

Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1894.

### TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,

Secretary.

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Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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## NOTICES.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1893, at the Rate of Six per cent. per annum, and will be payable on or after the 26th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallon) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

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### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1894, at 5 p.m.

To receive and adopted the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1893.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

Secretaries and Managers.

### ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are Invited to attend

W. G. MAYHEW,

Honorary Secretary.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

### MATHERAN PONIES.

VISITORS REQUIRING Sound and Safe PONIES may apply direct to me. I am the largest Owner on the Hill. Forty of my Ponies may now be Inspected in the New Government Stables, at Matheran.

EBRAHIM K. KHAN,

Horse Dealer, Matheran.

Matheran, 18th April, 1894.

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CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.

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Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,

Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May, 1894, for Excavations and Foundations of the New Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

All information in connection with the Drawings and Specification may be obtained on application to F. W. STEVENS, Esqr., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his Office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office, upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,

Actg. Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 24th April 1894.

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| Cloth, drab, white-list | Yds. | 3,800 |
| " Dark-green " | " | 15,100 |
| " Dark-blue " | " | 980 |
| " Cavalry Grey " | " | 620 |
| " Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats | " | 10,500 |
| Serge, dark-blue, ordinary | " | 59,900 |
| " dark-green " | " | 8,700 |
| Cotton, grey, 36" M. T. | " | 10,500 |
| Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes | " | 10,000 |

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A. C. TOKER, COL.,

Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipur, the 6th April, 1894.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

### THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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Manager.

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H. CHALMERS,

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FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

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"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

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THE

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AND THE

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January 1894.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

**Bombay Volunteer Rifles**, Regimental Prize-Distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
**Williard's Opera Company**, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
**Grand Anatomical Museum**, Boree Bunder.
**Magic Floral Bower**, Boree Bunder.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brah mani entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Shannon and Idar entered the dock yesterday.

YACHT CLUB BAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday the 30th instant.

SERVICE OF SONG.—A service of song, entitled "Barta' Joy," a touching tale set to sweet music, will be rendered at the Seamen's Rest, opposite the Prince's dock, this evening, at eight o'clock.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a race for yachts' and ships' boats on Saturday, the 28th instant. Entries close for yachts at noon to-day, and for ships' boats at noon on the day of the race.

THEFT OF SAREES.—Cutharoo Ramchunder, a hawker in cotton goods, residing at Madanpura, has reported to the police that, on Wednesday evening, he went out of his house on some business, and when he returned after a few minutes, he found twenty sarees, valued at Rs. 30, stolen from his room, which he had kept open.

THE NANCOURY.—The Royal Indian Marine steamer Nancoury, 70 tons, under the command of Lieutenant G. S. Gunn, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Ceylon. The vessel left the Island on the 11th April, and called at Calicut and Janjira, with the Marine Survey boat party on board. The survey boat party, under Lieutenant Gunn, has been surveying the Palk Strait since February.

THE PAREL HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of March last, there were 33 horses, 130 bullocks, and 13 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March 29 horses, 47 bullocks, and 28 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 31 horses, 75 bullocks, and 18 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, and 12 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—14 horses, 21 dogs, 3 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 ox, 1 buffalo, 2 cockatoos, and 1 she-goat.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March..... | Glaszow | |
| Valse..... | Rhoda | P. Bucalossi. |
| Overture.. | The Exiles | G. Gassner. |
| Dance..... | Old Tapestry | Bogzetti. |
| Fantasia.. | On New and Popular Ballads | J. A. Kappey. |
| Valse..... | The Maid of the Mill | Liddell. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March..... | Glaszow | |
| Valse..... | Rhoda | P. Bucalossi. |
| Overture.. | The Exiles | G. Gassner. |
| Dance..... | Old Tapestry | Bogzetti. |
| Selection.. | Maid Marian | R. delKoven. |
| Galop..... | The Noisy Johnnie | Pritchard. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shivram Gopal was charged before Mr. Pheroz Hosang, with having in his possession currency notes for Rs. 100 each, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman at Falkland Road when alighting from a victoria. He was searched and ten notes were found concealed under his dhotur. He could not explain how he came by them, and was consequently taken to the police-station. The case stands adjourned pending further enquiry by the police.

ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, at half-past six Mohomed Peeru was driving a brake belonging to Mr. Oomer Jamal, on the French Bridge, Girgaum, when the horses suddenly took fright and bolted down the road and collided against a large gas-lamp at the foot of the bridge, breaking the pole of the brake and damaging the ornamental stand. The vehicle was upset, and the driver and three other persons were thrown down on the road. One of the men, by name Baboo Oomer, a lad about twelve years of age, received a cut on his head. Fortunately, nobody was seriously injured.

PROMPTED BY CURIOSITY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Hoosein Soomar and Mahadu Girdhari before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. It will be remembered that both the accused entered a house at Falkland Road and were arrested by the police while digging the floor to search for some stolen property, said to have been buried there by a Mahomedan, who is now in jail. The first accused, who is a reputed thief, pleaded that he was prompted by curiosity to find out whether the story told him by a companion in jail was true. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced the first to six months' and the second to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Roughton, at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Raghoo Dhurma, a dock-labourer, aged five years. On Tuesday, the deceased and a gang of labourers were engaged in some work on board the s. s. Islam now lying in the Victoria Dock. Raghoo emptied an iron tub containing fire-bricks and hooked the tub to a crane-chain, and as it was being hoisted the deceased tried to pick up some slings which were lying on the ground, when the tub, which had been raised to about four feet, and which was not properly hooked, came off the sling, and fell down on the deceased, fracturing the spine and rendering him unconscious. He was conveyed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, but did not regain consciousness and died on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOW MILCH-CATTLE ARE FED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Ramchandra Dolichund, a milkman, with feeding his milch-cattle with horse-dung, and thereby endangering the public health. A ramosi, who was examined for the prosecution said that in consequence of certain information received, he went to Rampart Row, where the accused was feeding his buffalo. On going near the place he found that the food provided for the animal was nothing but a basketful of horse-dung. On seeing the ramosi the accused ran away, leaving the buffalo behind, and it was taken to the Municipal Stables Crawford Market Road. The accused, in defence, stated that the buffalo did not belong to him. His Worship convicted the accused and find him Rs. 5.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS BY A MILL-HAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Surla Rutna, a mill-hand, was charged by Inspector Hack before Mr. Pheroz Hosung, on three different counts of theft of brass boxes, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Raojee Raghowjee and two other mill-hands belonging to the Jacob Mill, situated at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel. On Tuesday evening the complainant missed the box in which he brought his meals, and reported the matter to the police who on inquiry arrested the accused on suspicion, and ultimately, not only brought the charge home to Rutna, but further ascertained that the accused had within the last three months committed thefts systematically on no less than a dozen occasions. The accused had pledged the stolen property to different marwarees. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN AUDACIOUS ROBBER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gaspur F. Enom, a Goanese, having no occupation or fixed place of residence, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing highway robbery, in that he forcibly removed from the person of Feelomina, a Goanese woman, a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 43. On Sunday, at noon, the prosecutrix, who resides at Mazagon, was carrying her husband's meals at Khoja Street, where he had gone on some work for the day. While she was passing along the Frere Road, near the Wari Bunder side, the accused, who was following her at a short pace, suddenly advanced to her, and catching her by the throat, forcibly removed from her person a gold neck ornament. The woman cried out for assistance, when a policeman, who was doing duty close by, came upon the scene and arrested the man, the necklet being found on him. The police, on enquiry ascertained that the accused was of a notorious character and had been convicted of theft on several previous occasions. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SHETT JIVANDAS MULJI AND THE BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.—At the last meeting of the local Arya Samaj, on the 22nd instant, the president, Mr. Shevaklal, in opening the proceedings, announced in touching terms the sad and untimely death of Mr. Jivandas Mulji, a trustee and a member of the managing committee of the local Samaj. He said that the late Shett had the spirit of self-sacrifice combined with eagerness to advance the cause of his countrymen. His zeal in matters of religion was especially commendable. It is said that he has set apart a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 to be devoted solely to the religious education of the Hindus according to the Vedic teaching. He had also subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the local Samaj building fund. Over and above this, his contributions to the Samaj were large and frequent. He was such an ardent devotee of the Aryan religion that he engaged pandits to impart to his children a religious education sadly wanting in their schools. The deceased gentleman was a self-made man. He was possessed of a calm and quiet temperament, thoughtful and judicious conduct, and a generous and benevolent nature. His sole aim was to ameliorate the condition of his countrymen, socially, politically, and spiritually. The president was followed by other speakers, including Shett Sunderdas Dharmasingh, who spoke so feelingly that all present were moved. He said that as the guardian of the late Shett, he frequently found that the deceased's advice was sound and beneficial and his views never failed to evince the solidarity and prudence of his principles. Moreover, he showed a ready willingness to co-operate in any work of utility, and with his simple habits and unassuming manners he made himself popular among all with whom he came in contact. His premature death, at the age of 35, had dealt a heavy blow to his many friends. On the motion of Mr. Pranjivandas, seconded by Mr. Purushotam Bhagwandas, it was unanimously resolved that a letter of condolence should be sent to the bereaved family on behalf of the Arya Samaj. It was decided to ask Shastri Nara Hari to deliver his third lecture on "The method teaching of the ancient Rishis," on Sunday next.

ENTERTAINMENT AT IGATPURI.—A correspondent writes from Igatpuri :—The monotony of the station was broken on the 23rd April by an entertainment given by the children of St. Joseph's School in connection with the distribution of prizes after their annual inspection. The Right Rev. Dr. Beider-Linden, S.J., Bishop of Poona, presided. A song of welcome by the school choir was followed by the farce, "The Bet," E.D. Mendonca, proprietor of the Goose and Gridiron Inn, taking his part excellently. The "Opening March" duet, played by the Misses L. Connell and K. Baker, was given in good taste. The trio by the Misses Dolly Gurr, Mabel Connell, and M. Evans was rendered most efficiently. The farce in one act, "The Gun Powder Tea," elicited much amusement. Lilly Connell was supposed to have been blown up with gun powder instead of the "Gun Powder Tea." The duet by Mr. Maotes and Miss Connell was well given, and the entertainment concluded by "Ring the Bell, Watchman," sung in good form by the school choir. The Rev. Father Durac then read the report of Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, who wrote : "I have the honour to forward a memo. of the notes taken by me at the time of the inspection of the school. I consider the school to be a very efficient institution, and I was much pleased with the manner and discipline of the children, their ready and accurate answers, their neat writing, and excellent arithmetic. The needle-work throughout the school was very good and the singing of the infants and lower standards excellent. The present accommodation is of course unsatisfactory, but when the new building is completed, this drawback will be removed, and the school work much facilitated. The managers might then ask for a revision of the grant-in-aid which is very small at present." The Bishop then addressed the audience, congratulating the good nuns for their patience and success in training the children. After the distribution of prizes by the right rev. gentleman the assembly dispersed, having spent a most pleasant evening. Sister Mary Ansaloum presided at the piano.

## THE LATE MR. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON.

IN noticing the untimely death of Mr. S. D. Sassoon, the *Jewish Chronicle* of 23rd March last, says :—The deceased was one of the sons (being twin brother to Mr. Aaron D. Sassoon, who resides at Brighton) of the late David Sassoon, the well-known philanthropist, and was born at Bombay on the 22nd October, 1841. At an early age he went to China, and spent many of the best years of his life in Shanghai and Hong Kong, taking a leading part in the commercial and social life of those settlements. In 1875, Mr. Sassoon returned to India, and after a pleasure tour through the country followed by a short interval of repose, he assumed charge in 1877 of the head office of David Sassoon and Co. in Bombay, retaining the position of managing partner until his death. In February, 1876, he married Flora, eldest daughter of Mr. E. J. Abraham, and a grand-daughter of his brother, Sir Albert Sassoon, whom he leaves, with three children, to lament his loss. Mr. S. D. Sassoon was eminently pious and charitable and strictly orthodox in all the practices of the Jewish faith. The poor of Bombay, regardless of creed, lose in him a friend and benefactor. Attached to his house on Malabar Hill is a synagogue in which services are held regularly on sabbaths and festivals. Mr. Sassoon served as a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, was for a time on the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and for many years in succession was elected a Trustee of the Port, and a Director of the Bank of Bombay, and was President of the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association. He was of a quiet and retiring disposition, preferring the pleasures of the home circle to those of society, but was highly esteemed as a shrewd and sagacious man of business, and a useful member of society. He will be much missed in the Bombay community.

The *London and China Express* of 23rd March, says :—We regret to report the sudden death, on 20th inst., of Mr. Solomon Sassoon, of Bombay, the most active partner in Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., the great opium and general firm of merchants. Mr. Sassoon, who was a son of Mr. David Sassoon, the founder of the firm, went to China in 1852, and was in Shanghai in charge of the business for five years, then proceeding to Hong Kong, where he remained as an active partner till 1876. That year he left China for good, and on going to Bombay took over the management of the extensive commercial and banking operations of the important, and so to speak, parent institution there. He was a member of the Governor's Legislative Council in Bombay for five years. He was an indefatigable worker, and, in spite of his leading an unostentatious life, was popular. His loss will be mourned by a wide circle of friends both in India and the Far East. He was ailing for some time past, but a sudden end was not looked for. Mr. Solomon Sassoon, who was only fifty-two years of age, was married, and leaves a family consisting of one son and two daughters.

## R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain G. E. Holland, D. S. O., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 24th instant, with 2nd Bombay Infantry details consisting of 11 officers, 2 ladies, 13 native officers, 593 rank and file, 65 followers, 4 women, 4 children, 24 European details, 1 woman and 6 children, 1 apothecary, 3 assistant-apothecaries and 1 hospital assistant. The officers on board were:—Lieut Col. and Mrs. F. B. Peile, Major T. H. Mackenzie, Capt. A. E. Leslie, Lieut. S. M. Edwards, Lieut. F. R. E. Lock, Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Ayerst, and Surgeon-Capt. T. B. Smith, of the 2nd Bo. Infy. ; Major Plant, 47th Field Battery ; Captain Bainbridge, R.A. ; Surg-Major J. R. Yourdi, Med. Dept ; Lieut. Mallock, Rl. Fusrs.

SOME days ago, writes a contemporary, we reproduced a paragraph from the Lahore paper, to the effect that a serious landslip had taken place in the Bolan "which seriously impaired confidence in the stability of that railway." It seems, however, that the slip in question took place, on the opposite side of the valley to that on which the railway is located. The railway makes two crossings of the Bolan in order to avoid this very place where the slip took place, which latter was quite anticipated. The military road, however, has been covered to a height of 30 feet, and will have to be diverted round the slip. Of course, there are minor slips on the Mushkaf-Bolan, as there naturally are on every new railway, where deep cuttings have to be made, but nothing has occurred to cause the engineers any anxiety.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I also find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Committee ordered to assemble at Simla to consider questions connected with Military Works organisation will probably be as follows :—Mr. D. R Lyall, President ; Mr. Baker, Finance Department ; Colonel Bissett, Director-General of Railways ; Colonel Elles, Deputy Quartermaster-General ; Major Finnis, Military Works Department Mr. E. E. Oliver, Public Works Department ; Captain Dallas, R. E., Secretary. The Committee will, we understand, be empowered to take oral evidence. The Civil Engineers will have a representative, the number of members being six instead of five as was first announced.

MR. J. J. HEATON, I.C.S., will act as Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. W. Edgerly, I.C.S.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings have been replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Military Department from the date of being relieved of his duties as Civil Surgeon, Godhra.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* that the municipal districts of Pathardi in Ahmednagar, Kasundra in Ahmedabad, Bareja, Ahmedabad, and Uvarsad, Ahmedabad, shall cease to exist as Municipal districts from April 1.

THE shareholders in the Delhi-Kalka Railway have substantial cause to rejoice at the continued prosperity of their line. The gross earnings of the line in the first eight days of April 1893 were less than Rs. 37,000 : in the first *seven* days of the present month the figure was Rs. 92,000. In fact the line stood fourth in all India as regards its earnings per mile open, the returns being Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rs. 805 per mile, East Indian Rs. 607, Great Indian Peninsular Rs. 601, Delhi-Kalka Rs. 571. The Thanesar Fair may have had something to do with the extraordinary increase.

THE examinations at the Lahore Veterinary College, which were to close on Tuesday, will be found to have gone off very satisfactorily, the local paper believes. Although the standard of qualification has been raised, only nine out of thirty-five students had failed in the more important tests, a result which is highly creditable to the staff, seeing the notorious difficulties under which the Institution has been carried on during the past year.

THE traffic on the East Coast Railway is so very brisk that its present equipment of rolling-stock is found insufficient to cope with the demands. The manager has, in consequence, applied to the agent and manager of the Madras Railway for the loan of two engines with tenders and the services of drivers and firemen to take charge of them.

To prevent unpleasantness in the future, the stewards of the Burma Turf Club have decided that the following certificate is to accompany all entries : "I hereby agree to accept the decision of the Burma Turf Club as final on all points connected with the running of the pony (or ponies) entered herewith at this meeting, and I understand and agree that my entry is (or my entries are) accepted on these terms only."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes : "There is a strong rumour in Peshawar that a collision between the Russians and Afghans has taken place on the border beyond Maimena. It is always difficult to get at the real truth of these reports ; but we have received no confirmation of the present rumour either from official sources or our own transfrontier correspondents. We therefore merely note that such a rumour exists."

WITH regard to the report that a small expedition will be sent to Waziristan to avenge the recent frontier outrages, nothing is definitely known but according to present arrangements the Government has no intention of sending a force again to Waziristan, if the Waziris give no further trouble. The Government of India have already been informed that when the outrages took place all the Maliks were assembled at Tonk and knew nothing about the matter. They have also sent an apology.

THE substitution of cordite for black-pellet-powder in small-arms ammunition used in India was decided upon last year, and the Commander-in-Chief at the Meerut Rifle Meeting gave the assurance that the manufacture of black-powder cartridges would not be proceeded with. But, says the Allahabad paper, there are many millions of these cartridges still to be used up, and the State cannot afford to condemn them as obsolete. They will accordingly be fired in the annual musketry course this year and next, when the supply will become exhausted. But the troops have also a proportion of cordite cartridges served out to them so that they may become familiarised with the new explosive, which alone would be used on field-service, a sufficient reserve of ammunition having now reached India. As the Lee-Metford is sighted for cordite it would, of course, be better if black-powder were summarily done away with, but this would mean a loss of many lakhs of rupees. The magazine-rifle is such an excellent shooting weapon that with black powder wonderful accuracy can be obtained, once the soldier has learned how to make allowance for difference in sighting : the bullet does not "strip," and over 10,000 rounds have been fired from one rifle without any injury to the chamber or barrel. In fact, if all the cordite in India were to be condemned to-morrow, and a campaign were ordered, the troops could move to the front with full confidence in their pellet-powder ammunition, though it is not smokeless.

EXPERIMENTS in cross circulation, by which the brain of one animal is fed from the heart of another, do not appear, in the hands of Drs. Gaskell and Shore, of Cambridge, to have given satisfactory results ; but the *Lancet* hopes that Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie may be able to elucidate the matter. Accordingly a contemporary understands that during his absence on leave, Dr. Lawrie has undertaken to "elucidate" the matter, and for this purpose the laboratory of the Cambridge University has been placed at his disposal. He has likewise been invited to deliver a series of lectures on his practice with and experience in choloroform to the students of University College Hospital, London. Dr. Lawrie leaves India on the 5th May, and will be accompanied by two *hakims*, or doctors, from the Hyderabad Medical School, who have been trained under him.

THE Rev. Graham Sandberg has an interesting article in the current issue of the *Calcutta Review* on the subject of, The Exploration of, Tibet. Mr. Sandberg's chief aim is to delineate the advance made in later years in our knowledge of the geography, ethnology, natural history and commercial industries of Tibet. The result is a monograph bringing that land of snowfield and glacier into more vivid relief for the eye of the general reader than it has ever yet been brought. The curious point, however, is that though Mr. Sandberg readily admits the courage and endurance displayed by recent European explorers in Tibet, he holds that, with one exception, the results of their successful exploits have failed to increase in any important degree the sum of our knowledge of the country. Of the journey of M. Bonvalot and Prince Henry of Orleans, he writes in terms of undisguised contempt : and though he admires the daring and resource shown by Captain Bower and Miss Annie Taylor, he regards the practical results of their journeys as unimportant. The exception is Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who made his laborious journey in 1889. For the rest, the marked growth which has taken place in recent years in our acquaintance with the geography, physiography and ethnology of Tibet, is mainly due to the trained hill-men who have been despatched as secret surveyors. The truth is that swallow-flights into unexplored territories, however useful they may be in advancing the reputation of the flyer, and however profitable they may be to his publisher, cannot be described as exploration in the fullest sense. It is certainly unfortunate that the admirable work of the native surveyors cannot be more directly recognised.

ZADKIEL is gradually coming to be acknowledged as a reliable astrologer by some Hindu journals who discuss his prognostications and accept most of them.

JUDGING from the comments in the native press, considerable misapprehension seems still to exist regarding the recent re-assessment in Assam. There is, for instance, no foundation whatever for the statement made some time ago in the *Hindu Patriot*, that the Government of India put any pressure on the Chief Commissioner before he submitted his final report and proposals in November last, to reduce the rates originally proposed by him. No proposals of any kind had been previously submitted to the Government of India, with the exception of those subsequently embodied in the re-assessment rules of December 1892, which, as we pointed out some time ago, received the approval of the Government of India.

THE results of the shooting for the Commander-in-Chief's prizes have just been made known. The figures in entries and scoring show that the popularity of the match and the high level of shooting previously reached have been both well maintained. The Cavalry prize is won by the 5th Dragoon Guards, Meerut with 736 points. The silver cup for Infantry is taken for the second successive year by the Royal Irish Fusiliers, Allahabad, with the fine score of 806 ; the second prize also coming to the Allahabad District, being taken by the Manchester Regiment at Dinapore. The Native Cavalry purse is won by the 3rd B. C. at Fyzabad ; and the Native Infantry prize by the 26th Punjab Infantry, Jhelum, the 5th Bengal Infantry, Benares, being six points behind, second.

THE first annual report of the Mercantile Bank of India (Limited), made up to Dec. 31, states that the net profits, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 21,712*l*. From this, however, it has been considered necessary to set aside 11,919*l*., being the amount in dispute in connection with silver in transit to India at the time the mints were closed in June last, but with regard to which communications are still proceeding with Government. This leaves an available sum of 9,793*l*., out of which an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was paid on the "A" shares for the period ended June 30. The directors now recommend a further dividend on the "A" shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving 1,049*l*. to be carried forward. The directors point out that the capital of the bank is on a sterling basis, and that all sterling liabilities are provided for in sterling.

Is it the depreciated rupee or the system of examinations that is changing the tone, or we may say sapping the traditions of some of our crack regiments, asks a contemporary. Certainly, the youngsters in more than one battalion of well known sporting regiments out here now are not of the old leaven. Within the present decade what a roll of names occur to the reader in the battalions of the 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade then quartered in the Punjab : there was MacCall, Vere, Kitson, Buchanan, Riddell, Kays, Boulthee, Allgood, Fenwick, Wombrack, Rawlinson, St. Leger, Markham and others in the former, and Sheraton, Hornby, Wilson Cholmondeley, Winn, Rokeby, Cairns, the two Alexanders, Jenkins, Lawrence, Paget, Conigham, Yarde-Buller, Green-Wikinson, Vernon among others of the latter, all as keen as mustard, not only supporting every form of sport, but taking an active part in the same, sporting silk and holding their own against the best on the flat and over a country. Now in the two battalions on the frontier it is said the majority of the subs are not disposed to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors. That polo playing on the race course during the races is hardly the form that would have been upheld a few years back.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of that most gigantic financial failure of modern times—the Panama Canal Company—was held in Paris on Wednesday about 1,800 of the unfortunate investors being present. M. Georges Thiebaut presided. After a two hours' debate, in the course of which the meeting agreed in principle to the establishment of a legal committee of the bondholders and the formation of a new company to complete the canal, with a capital of 60,000,000fr., the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—"The plenary meeting of the Panama bondholders, held at the Tivoli-Vauxhall, on April 4, 1194, and at which 722,000 shares are represented, entrusts to a syndicate of five persons the mission of founding a new company for the completion of the inter-oceanic canal, and confers upon it for this purpose full power to make terms with the delegation and with the judicial representatives of the bondholders, and agrees to furnish as the first subscription towards the new company's capital the sum of 26,000,000fr., to be subscribed proportionately by all the existing Panama committees, and to be deducted from the assets to be distributed among them.

THE Revenue Return for Great Britain for the quarter ending on March 31, closed the account for the financial year. It is a matter for national congratulation that, after a prolonged period of depression, the quarterly receipts show a decided improvement. Some three months ago the prospect was altogether gloomy. Under all the principal heads of revenue there had been a steady decline in receipts, approaching, in the aggregate, not far from two millions compared with the preceding year ; and there seemed to be no probability that such an increase would follow in the last quarter as to make up, even partially, for the loss. But it is shown by the return that, apart from the income-tax, to which Sir William Harcourt added a penny in the pound a year ago and which has by a small amount exceeded his estimate, there is a satisfactory amount of expansion. The receipts paid into the exchequer, excluding those allocated to the local taxation account, exhibit an increase on the quarter of £199,000 on customs, £170,000 on excise, and £130,000 on stamps. The last augmentation is peculiarly satisfactory, for the falling off on stamps has been always regarded as a test of bad trade and of slackening accumulation of capital. Something of this gain is to be set down to luck, for the number of large estates which have paid probate duty since Christmas last is believed to be far above the average, and, according to the law of probabilities, the receipts from the same class are likely to fall below the average in the immediate future. It is, understood, moreover, that extraordinary pressure has been brought to bear in the collection of the income-tax.

APROPOS of Mr. Marsden's retirement from the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, filled by him for so many years, and in which he has achieved much popularity, writes a contemporary, it appears that he had at first applied for six months' leave only, but the Government of Bengal in an ungracious mood refused the leave with the idea of discouraging repeated absences to England for the hot weather, and Mr. Marsden then resigned. He will be much regretted in Calcutta; and it seems to us not unnatural that an officer should desire, at or near the close of a long and useful career in India, to spend a hot weather or two in the old country. The work in the dull season is of lesser importance and may appropriately be done by an "officiating junior."

AN American milionaire, Mr. Austin Corbin, was presented with a few deer for his private park, and out of the interest he experienced in watching these, the idea grew up in his mind and his son's to establish a natural preserve where all kinds of wild animals could live harmoniously together. In a wild country of New Hampshire he bought 22,000 acres of forest and hill and valley and little lakes and fenced it in. There are nine gates in the fence with a keeper's lodge at each. Up to the present Mr. Corbin's hobby has cost him £80,000, and it is far from being completed. Already, he has the nucleus of a splendid collection of wild animals. In his forest are gathered 25 buffalo, 60 elk, over 70 deer, a dozen of cariboo and antelope, 18 wild boars from Germany and a dozen moose. Four Reindeer unfortunately died, but a colony of beavers is on its way. Mr. Corbin's agents are commissioned to procure any American wild animals for him; except bears, panthers, wolves, and foxes. There will be no hunting in Mr. Corbin's park, except in case any particular class of animal should multiply so rapidly as to prove detrimental to the interest of the rest. Nor is the park primarily intended for scientific research, though, of course, in time, when the animals have settled down and many of them have become extinct elsewhere under conditions of real wildness, it cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to students of natural history.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation since 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·754 | W S W | 4 | 99·5 | 73·4 | 20 | ... | 5·89 | +2·85 |
| Agra | 29·760 | N W | 5 | 102·5 | 70·8 | 17 | ... | 2·53 | +1·21 |
| Cawnpore | 29·784 | Calm | 3 | 102·9 | 61·5 | 32 | ... | 1·77 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·727 | N N W | 3 | 107·1 | 74·3 | 30 | ... | 3·98 | +1·86 |
| Jhansi | 29·779 | N W | 2 | 105·1 | 76·2 | 11 | ... | 4·42 | +2·81 |
| Jacobabad | 29·761 | Calm | 3 | 103·4 | 63·6 | 24 | ... | 1·22 | +0·23 |
| Karachi | 29·811 | N E | 5 | 100·0 | 68·9 | 69 | ... | 4·30 | +2·72 |
| Jeypore | 29·787 | W | 4 | 100·1 | 68·0 | 16 | ... | 4·06 | +2·56 |
| Ajmere | 29·823 | Calm | 3 | 98·4 | 63·2 | 21 | ... | 2·90 | +1·68 |
| Deesa | 29·775 | N N E | 9 | 104·9 | 65·3 | 7 | ... | 2·22 | +1·75 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·794 | Calm | 1 | 107·8 | 72·6 | 18 | ... | 1·93 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·804 | N | 5 | 102·0 | 63·9 | 28 | ... | 0·57 | −0·09 |
| Rajkot | 29·802 | N | 7 | 106·4 | 64·9 | 31 | ... | 1·55 | +1·06 |
| Veraval | 29·796 | N N W | 12 | 96·1 | 67·3 | 41 | ... | 2·28 | ... |
| Neemuch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indore | 29·779 | N E | 3 | 102·7 | 67·6 | 23 | ... | 2·84 | +1·77 |
| Saugor | 29·770 | N E | 2 | 105·4 | 71·6 | 14 | ... | 4·04 | +1·22 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·782 | W N W | 3 | 108·0 | 76·0 | 21 | ... | 2·92 | −0·02 |
| Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khandwa | 29·765 | N W | 2 | 107·5 | 72·6 | 14 | ... | 6·46 | +4·49 |
| Raipur | 29·748 | S W | 6 | 108·1 | 77·5 | 49 | ... | 1·93 | −1·72 |
| Nagpur | 29·775 | E S E | 9 | 109·8 | 77·1 | 54 | ... | 3·42 | +0·31 |
| Amraoti | 29·733 | E S E | 6 | 112·7 | 80·8 | 44 | ... | 1·57 | −1·26 |
| Akola | 29·730 | E S E | 5 | 111·6 | 74·7 | 18 | ... | 2·93 | −0·29 |
| Surat | 29·763 | W | 3 | 104·2 | 70·0 | 52 | ... | 0·77 | +0·53 |
| Malegaon | 29·774 | W S W | 8 | 107·3 | 75·1 | 36 | ... | 1·86 | +0·32 |
| Bombay | 29·822 | S | 12 | 90·9 | 79·3 | 75 | ... | 1·91 | +1·03 |
| Poona | 29·800 | N W | 11 | 107·6 | 68·9 | 27 | ... | 2·91 | +0·70 |
| Aurangabad | 29·770 | N N E | 4 | 108·6 | 69·2 | 14 | ... | 5·00 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·794 | S W | 11 | 108·7 | 77·4 | 43 | ... | 0·72 | −1·80 |
| Satara | 29·840 | S W | 5 | 85·4 | 79·8 | 71 | ... | 0·39 | −0·52 |
| Belgaum | 29·842 | W | 7 | 95·8 | 68·3 | 76 | ... | 7·97 | +4·18 |
| Goa | 29·844 | W | 7 | 91·1 | 81·4 | 66 | ... | 4·13 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·838 | E N E | 3 | 89·8 | 81·1 | 68 | ... | 2·84 | −0·55 |
| Mangalore | 29·844 | E | 3 | 91·8 | 73·4 | 82 | 0·14 | 6·49 | +1·76 |
| Calicut | 29·821 | N N E | 10 | 87·7 | 74·6 | 88 | 1·30 | 16·64 | +9·36 |
| Cochin | 29·837 | Calm | M | 90·2 | 74·7 | 78 | 0·46 | 15·29 | −3·7 |
| Bangalore | 29·883 | W S W | 5 | 90·3 | 58·4 | 89 | 0·08 | 6·04 | −0·10 |
| Seconderabad | 29·781 | W | 1 | 104·7 | 78·3 | 5 | ... | 5·80 | +2·01 |
| Masulipatam | 29·802 | S | 6 | 92·1 | 79·6 | 81 | ... | 21·73 | +12·98 |
| Bellary | 29·889 | W | 4 | 103·5 | 77·9 | 52 | ... | 1·48 | −1·65 |
| Cuddapah | 29·886 | N W | ... | 107·2 | 83·9 | 5 | ... | 2·12 | +1·72 |
| Madras | 29·813 | S W | ... | 92·7 | 81·1 | 75 | ... | 23·80 | −1·15 |
| Coimbatore | 29·835 | S | 3 | 94·4 | 68·8 | 96 | 0·14 | 15·14 | +6·96 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·814 | W S W | 1 | 101·1 | 81·7 | 61 | ... | 16·29 | +4·73 |
| Negapatam | 29·817 | S | 12 | 91·0 | 79·8 | 61 | ... | 46·22 | +12·71 |
| Colombo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aden | 29·966 | Calm | 18 | 92·3 | 74·4 | 90 | ... | 1·93 | −0·45 |

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Excepting a brisk fall at Karachi and a like rise at Nagpur, pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small and irregular over the whole country. Readings continue to be lowest at Allahabad and in Berar, and high along the West Coast and in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are southerly at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Masulipatam and Bombay, north-easterly or south-easterly in Berar, Central India, at most stations in the Central Provinces and also at Deesa, Karwar, and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force is fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Nagpur, Amraoti and Bombay, and 10 at Raipur and Calicut. The maximum temperature is above the normal average in Berar, Central India and the Central Provinces and also at Seconderabad and Cuddapah, and below it everywhere else. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Amraoti. The night temperature is 6° to 12° below the mean of the season at Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot and Bangalore, the departures elsewhere being generally small and irregular. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (58°). Humidity has increased considerably at Nagpur and Amraoti, and the skies continue to be cloudy to overcast at Ahmedabad, Indore, Raipur and in the south of the Peninsula. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut nearly an inch at Bangalore, about half an inch at Cochin, and light showers at Mangalore and Coimbatore. Pressure is below the norm

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 99 APOLLO STREET.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Stone Bunder, near Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee's old Bakery.

1 office (Bungalow fashion), made of first-class teakwood, with Mangalore tiles, 25 and 20.

The above to be removed by the end of the month.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

10 cases Cossaweer Co.'s Irish Whisky.
50 cases condensed milk, "Stork" brand.
10 plates spelter.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 grey galloway, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 powerful C. B. pony, goes in saddle.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 good bred Fox Terrier dog.
1 strong-built landau.
1 handsome strong bay Australian gelding, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong landau in good order.
1 ball bearing bicycle in good order.
1 strong victoria lately thoroughly done up.
1 Fox-terrier.
1 bay country-bred galloway, rising 5 years, is a perfect hunter.
1 chestnut country-bred pony, broken to harness, and plays polo.

BONA-FIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate American organ, 10 stops, by Carpenter and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, 1 handsome strong-built landau in excellent condition with a powerful iron-grey waler mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, and a set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Mr. H. DUNK.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab, Persian and Waler Horses, at Mr. Omer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned places, the remaining lot on account of the Estate of the five deceased dealers—

About 25 Arab and Persian horses, ponies, gallaways, hacks, &c.

Also the property of native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, gallaways, ponies, hunters, hacks, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Made to Order,
At Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill,
On MONDAY, the 30th instant,
The Property of
J. W. BROWN, Esq.
Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses, at Ahmed Mahomed Musharf's Stables, Belasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 6th May next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, gallaways, hacks, &c.

The horses will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITH OUT-HOUSES, STABLES, COOKROOM, &c., AT DEOLALI CAMP, DEOLALI.

On TUESDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Deolali, on account of the concerned, the following :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Deolali Camp, in the Nassick District, admeasuring 2,441-4-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the two houses and out-houses standing thereon, and which said piece of land, &c., are registered in the Collector of Nassick's books under No. 257, and is bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of the Deolali Cantonment, west by public road leading to and from the Government Bakery, north by the road leading to and from the Engineer's stores, south by a nullah or canal, and which premises are now in the occupation of or Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Framroze.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Duchess, bay Australian pony mare, age 7, height 13¾, winner of some of the best horses, in Ceylon, Governor's Cup Nowara Eliya amongst others. (For performances, see Turf Guide.)

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Electric Light Plant, Electric Apparatus, Instruments and Machinery, at Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Godown, in Marine Street, Fort, will be continued THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 2 p.m.

SALE OF 1,230 BAGS RANGOON MILL RICE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock A Shed, by order of Sha Dewjee Hemchund and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Cassum Joosub, ex s. s. Sirdana.—

1,230 bags Rangoon mill rice (Huiwa) small bags, each weighing about 6 maunds, red line, of which 1,040 bags are lying at the A Shed, and the remaining 160 bags are lying at the Godown No. 8 (sopra godown), at Carnac Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, piano, magic lantern with slides, carpenters' tools, jinrickses, cooking stove, carpets, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Professor R. G. OXENHAM, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by the Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Poorushuchal Parmeshardas of Cawnpore.

2 cases gold-flowered grenadines, on account of the concerned—

G B 171—2 cases 885 pieces solid cast steel engineering hammers weighing 787½ lbs.

On account of the concerned—

R W 238-239—1 case hardware, ex Armenia.
434—1 case hardware, ex Scindia.

On account of the concerned, ex. Deodale—

1 new iron hand-cart.

On account of the concerned, ex Revenna—

K N—78 bags damar.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the following electric light plant :—

1 compound dynamo 104 volts 30 amperes by Silvester, London, with spare armature.
4 small exploding dynamos.
4 large lot of cables, lead cables, &c., of different sizes.
1 lot of electric light switches and lamp holders.
1 lot of arc light carbons of sizes.
13 large incandescent lamps 50 candle-power, Edison and Swan's pattern.

The above plant can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF 10 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED DIAGONAL MUSLIN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gurdial Pallram, Delhi—

D 1981—1 case 139 pieces 27-28" by 1791½ yards, white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2189-5—4 cases each 200 pieces each 10 yards by 27-28" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2189-2—3 cases each 150 pieces each 10 yards by 40-41" white embroidered diagonal muslin.
2189 90—2 cases each 100 pieces each 10 yards by 53-54" white embroidered diagonal muslin.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1894.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP

THE EIGHTEENTH SERIES of the Wilson Philological Lectures is to be Delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold Weather Term of 1894-95.

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The candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 18th of JUNE next.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1894.

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| GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold | 60 |
| GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones).. | 40 |
| GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones).. | 30 |
| GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones) | 25 |
| GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty) | 15 |
| GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones. | 35 |

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Rahimbhoy Hemraj, executor of the last will and testament of Pandoba Luxmon Sakray, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 25th April, 1892, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Koombharwada Street, in the sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1932, and new No. 9069, old Survey No. 331, and new Survey No. 5002, and which said messuages were and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 116, and are bounded on the east by the Koombharwada Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Tookaram Sindhey, and on the south by the property of Vallabhdas Jairam, and which said property is now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., solicitor to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNRIVALLED PIECE OF LAND ON QUEEN'S ROAD, CHOWPATTY.

Unless previously sold by private contract, the undersigned shall put up for Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property :—

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Chowpatty, containing by admeasurement 738 square yards, and bounded on the north by the land of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthaki, Esq., on the east by the property secondly described and on the west by a footpath and the Queen's Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8007B.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 731 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 33, of Pension and Tax, situate on the eastern side of Queen's Road at Chowpatty, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, on or towards the west by a piece of Government land firstly above described, on or towards the north by a piece of land belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and on or towards the south by the property of Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthaki, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys for the vendor, at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE NAL BAZAR ROAD, DOCTOR'S STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Esufally Esmaljee Nulwalla, the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninty and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 2870, 2871, 2879, 2871, and 2879, and new Nos. 2647, 2648, old Survey Nos. 2795, 19-2797, 1026, and 2986, new Survey No. 2-4-179, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7029 (2), 7030, and 7022 (1), street Nos. 177, 179, 1, 172 and 175, all which premises are situate at and on the Nal Bazaar Road, Doctor's Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the eastby sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Abdool Hoosein Moosajee, and on or towards the south by the property of Jeowanjee Lookmanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1894.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 100⅛ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¼. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £57⅞. The price of Bar Silver advanced further ⅛d. per oz. to 29 7-16 ; and in New York, the metal was 7/8 cent dearer, at 64⅝ cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·88⅝ dollars. Brazier's Copper was 5s. per ton lower in London, at £48 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent., to par ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·21¼.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, a trifling amount of Bills were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 1 9-16d. ; and some 50 lakhs of Wire Transfers at the same rate between the three Presidencies, Calcutta getting 34 lakhs, Bombay 11¾ lakhs, and Madras 4¼ lakhs ; this price being 1-32d. below the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Bills and Wire Transfers, and 1-16d. lower than that obtained meantime for extra Bills. Yesterday, extra allotments of 1½ lakhs of Bills were made between Bombay and Calcutta at 1s. 1 9-16d. ; and of 5¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay and 2¼ lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 1 19-32d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 5-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening ; Surats flat ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 3-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, 7¼ cents per lb. remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday ; but July Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales ; and this season's figures to date now compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years :—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts... | 5,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| Four days' " | 25,000 | 30,000 | 33,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1893 ... | 5,619,000 | 4,688,000 | 6,683,000 |

Only a moderate business has been passing in our local Cotton market to-day, the total Sales amounting to 2,800 bales ; but the feeling has remained steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,100 bales, consisting of 300 Bijapore, at Rs. 195 ; and 200 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 208 ; Broach, at Rs. 229 ; Dhollera, at Rs. 187 ; and Ranpur Ginned, at Rs. 206 per candy ; while the Mills have taken 1,700 bales, made up of 400 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 177-82 ; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 195-203 ; 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 200 ; Jodia, at Rs. 183½ ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 188 ; and 100 each of Sheagaum, at Rs. 186 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 147 ; and Chaliagaum, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been taken to a small extent to-day for export, the former market having become dull and the latter quiet, prices in both being quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,875 | bales. |
| Wheat | 18,174 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 31,284 | " |
| Rapeseed | 40,850 | " |
| Gingelly | 1,875 | " |
| Poppyseed | 2,200 | " |
| Groundnuts | 13,399 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,676 | " |
| Rice | 1,855 | " |

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 1 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 17-32 to 9-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and before long a state of panic set in, apparently emanating from Calcutta, and rates before long receded to 1s. 1 17-32 to 9-16d. for three months' sight Bills for the mail, and to 1s. 1¼d. for May delivery, at which a fair amount were reported to have been placed. A moderate amount also was reported first at 1s. 1 5/8d., then at 1s. 1 19-32d. and 1s. 1 9-16d. ; Demand was also given at 1s. 1 9-16d. for the mail, and at 1s. 1 17-32d., and then gradually down to 1s. 1 13-32d., and 1s. 1 7-16d., at which also a fair amount was done ; but at the close, rates seemed to rally a little, and left off steadier as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | ...1s. 1 7-16d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | ...1s. 1 13-32 to 7-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | ...1s. 1¼d. | " |
| Credits do. | ...1s. 1 9-16d. | " |
| Francs do. | ...1·42⅜ | " |

Credits for May delivery being quoted at 1s. 1 17-32 to ¼d. *Government Paper* has been quiet but steady, 102¾ having been quoted for Fours for Money and Account, throughout the day, the closing rate, however, having been rather higher in both positions at 102 13-16d. The quotation for 3½ per Cents has advanced to 101.

SHARES have relapsed into a state of dulness, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Mill Shares ; and of Rs. 2½ in Presidency ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Ahmedabad, and in Press Scrip, an advance of Rs. 10 in Volkarts ; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 3-8 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 100⅛ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108¾ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 57 3/8 |
| Bar Silver | 29 7-16 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

H. M. S. Tamar from Hongkong arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Radde.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar, at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Line Saijon Bangkok interrupted.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th April, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 26 | 2 | 16 p.m. | ... | 21 |
| Suez | 26 | 2 | 55 p.m. | .. | 4 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 26th April, 1894.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 1 | 14 | ... | 1 |
| " Kurrachee | ... | 20 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 55 | ... | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FEGEN—April 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain M F Fegen, Royal Artillery, of a daughter (still-born).

POWNEY-THOMPSON—April 21, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant C Powney-Thompson, Punjab Commission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FEILMANN—MATHEWS—March 12, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev Father Marchal, S.J., Ferdinand Feilmann, to Mary Helena, youngest daughter of the late Charles Mathews, of Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894.


THE Prime Minister's pronouncement at the City Liberal Club appears to be cast in the mould of the speech which his Lordship delivered in the House of Lords rather than in that of the explanatory disquisition which followed it at Edinburgh. It is a distinct appeal to the Liberal Unionists to re-enter the fold, or, as he expresses it, to "rejoin the Party which has preserved the copyright of Liberalism." The honour of the British flag and the unity of the three Kingdoms will then be the care of the reconstituted Party. What will be the response to this overture? It will, it is reasonable to presume, largely depend very much on the meaning which the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain will attach to Lord Rosebery's invitation. Are they to return to the Liberal camp as Unionists, and receive as it were the swords of the Separatists, or are they to abjure their Unionist principles and fall into line with the majority of the Party? To state the problem is to indicate the political impossibility of a solution on either line. The Parliamentary strength of the Liberal Unionists is forty-four all told. It is impossible to suppose that the Liberal majority, which is actually in office, would renounce their principles and programme, and thereby acknowledge that for the last eight years they have been egregiously in the wrong and the dissentient Liberals wholly in the right. No political party could afford to stultify itself in the face of the whole country. Even were Lord Rosebery to seek to purchase the return of the forty ex-Liberals at that price, he would at once lose the eighty-one Nationalist votes, and the support of the whole Radical Party which is pledged to the Newcastle Programme. The Ministry would be in a hopeless majority from the first hour. That would mean a dissolution under circumstances much more favourable to Lord Salisbury's chances, than to Lord Rosebery's. The reasons which will make the Liberal Unionists look twice, and even three times, before they listen to the proposals to rejoin the Liberal majority as Liberals *sans phrases*, —in other words, as converts to Home Rule and the Newcastle Programme, plus a vigorous foreign policy and the unity of the Three Kingdoms—are not far to seek. They would have to fight for their seats against the Liberal candidates who have been wooing their constituencies for years past, and they would have to fight the battle without any help from the Conservative electors. They would be regarded by the rank-and-file with resentment and distrust, and there would be little prospect of being re-admitted to the full confidence of the party. Apart from considerations of that class, they would be deterred also by unwillingness to act as if their keeping the Conservatives or the Liberal Party out of office for six years was a superfluous error. No political party can afford to confess a mistake. If Lord Rosebery's overture be correctly outlined in Reuter's telegram, it will certainly be received with an emphatic negative from the Unionists. The press of that section already characterise the suggestion as futile—and futility is stamped on the face of the proposal if it be addressed to the Forty-Four and their friends in the House of Lords. But it may be and probably is addressed really to the Liberal Unionists in the constituencies, and especially in the Midland Counties, who may conceivably be disconcerted and troubled at the widening of the gulf which separates them from the Liberal Party even now that it is no longer under Mr. Gladstone's leadership. Without seeing too deeply into the political mill-stone, we may be permitted to suggest that his Lordship's speech to the City Liberal Club is addressed to the forty-four Unionist constituencies with a view to the more or less decisive trial of strength which the next General Election will afford.

THE annual report of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents presented at yesterday's meeting contains, as usual, much interesting information on a subject of considerable importance to the community, especially to those who are engaged in commercial pursuits; and the yearly increasing bulk of the Association's report would appear to point to the greater development of fire insurance business in this city. The latest returns of the amount of fire insurance business done in Bombay are for the year 1888-89, which give the total gross amount insured as thirteen crores; but since then, the Municipal tax on fire insurance offices having been abolished, the statistics which had been supplied by the Municipal Commissioner have no longer been compiled. There must, however, have been a very large increase in the volume of fire insurance business passing in each succeeding year, owing to the erection of new cotton mills, and to the encouragement given to owners of other property to avail themselves of the benefits of insurance by the greatly reduced rates of premium which now obtain. This, we understand, has especially been the case with regard to risks in the native town, the rates of premium on which some years ago—ranging as they did from one to one and a-half per cent.—were generally deemed prohibitory, insurance being, as a rule, only effected when made a condition of a mortgage bond on house property. We gather, from the report presented yesterday, that the reduction of rates on property in the native town has been so great as to bring them to an unremunerative level, in consequence of which the various insurance offices successfully combined during the year under notice to fix a scale of rates more in accordance with the risk incurred than had latterly been accepted. It would be interesting, and we should suppose desirable, for the offices themselves to know year by year what progress is being made in fire insurance business in this city; and while we can understand that a natural disinclination to disclose their business on the part of the offices might militate against the furnishing of the necessary statistics, we should think that the information might be conveyed in such a confidential way as to obviate any objection on that score; the statistics might very well appear in the Association's next report. It appears that during the year 1893, there were 126 fires, large and small, in the town and island of Bombay, entailing an estimated loss of Rs. 4,90,477, compared with 136 fires, with an estimated loss of 1,00,234 in 1892; and an average of 63 fires, with an estimated loss of Rs. 4,61,030 in the previous twenty-eight years, of which a record has been kept; while the average loss per fire was Rs. 3,892, compared with Rs. 737 in the year preceding, and Rs. 7,294 in previous years.

As usual, the careless use of fire for cooking purposes in native dwellings; the thoughtless use of lamps in the same; and careless smoking, were the three most prolific occasions of fire in the year under notice. Some 42 per cent. of the total number of fires was attributed to these causes, the proportion in the previous year having been 37 per cent. It is perhaps noteworthy that the number of fires caused by the careless use of lamps does not appear to have increased since the general use of kerosine became substituted for that of cocoanut oil in native dwellings; probably because the earthen vessels in which the latter was burned were uncovered, which led to rats running away with the wicks —a frequent cause of fires in former years— whereas, in the case of kerosine, it is only, as a rule, when the lamp is upset that a fire is caused by its use. The amount of loss through fires is again much swelled during the year under review by the recurrence of fires among hay stacks, which constantly form a considerable item in the year's total; and though the insurance offices are not directly affected by these losses, the property in question being practically uninsurable, the danger to insured property in the neighbourhood makes the storage of hay a matter of much concern to them. Anyone who was present at the great fire which occurred among the hay at the Sewree bunder on the night of the 19th June last year, and noticed the showers of sparks and masses of burning hay which were being blown about, will have realized the great danger to which the Alexandra and the E. D. Sassoon Mills would have been disposed if the wind had been in another direction. If the conditions of the trade make it impossible that the storage of hay should be confined to quite isolated spots, the Association recommends that it should only be stored in pressed bales, when its presence is a danger to property. A new feature in the Association's report is an approximately complete list of fires in the mofussil of this Presidency, of which no record appears to have been kept in former years, although it is known that during the cotton season fires are of frequent occurrence in cotton press houses and ginning factories and their compounds in the cotton-ginning districts. These fires are often caused by friction in the machinery used for ginning the cotton, &c., and out of the eighty-one fires which broke out during the past year, no less than 67 per cent. are put down to this cause. A change in the incidence of the Stamp Duty on fire policies, pending its abolition in accordance with home legislation and principles of sound political economy, whereby that impost should be made to fall less heavily on the insurance companies, has again occupied the attention of the Association, and as it appears from statistics which have been obtained during the past year that Government would be no loser financially by the change proposed. We see no reason why the Viceroy in Council should not be approached with every chance of the Association's scheme being adopted, especially in view of recent legislation in connection with marine insurance. Mr. George Cotton was elected chairman for the current year at yesterday's meeting.

THE *burra choop* which, according to Sir Edwin Arnold, is the invariable prelude to the monsoon down-pour, at the present moment extends to the political world. The Viceroy is at Simla, the various local Governments are at their various hot-weather resorts, and there is no breath of discussion or controversy in any department. The rupee fell yesterday to the lowest point yet reached; and that too at a time when silver which was 89 rupees the hundred tolas has gone up to 94 rupee the hundred. Exchange is quietly flickering out; it is falling away so gently that it will soon be altogether out of sight and out of mind, and nothing will be left of it but a memory. And then? Then we shall see what we shall see. Amongst other things we shall probably see a recrudescence of the agitation for the inclusion of cotton goods in the Indian Tariff Act on a scale which will render prolonged trifling with that question very improbable. Meanwhile a certain languid interest is being taken in the singular interpretations vouchsafed by the Government of India in the provisions of the Tariff Act as it stands. With a view to deal fairly by Indian manufacturing industry, machinery is exempted from duty. But when machines are brought to the Customs House they are not allowed to enter free; the importers are obliged to pay the five per cent. *ad valorem* because, according to the dictum of the Government of India, machines are not machinery. It is precisely as if fire-arms were exempted, and guns and rifles made to pay duty on the plea that they are not fire-arms.

SOME of our contemporaries are serenely satisfied that they have quite established the incorrectness of the statement which we recently published, that many Bengal officers had their leave cancelled and that the reason was the possibility of an expedition being sent across the frontier. They state, quite truly, that the cancellations of leave have been cancelled, there being now no necessity for sending the expedition which was to have been directed against Chilas, where the Kohistani tribesmen were gathering. But how does that gratifying fact make our statement "wholly incorrect," as the *Englishman* imagines it to have been? That journal itself now, rather late in the day, states that "a few regiments at Abbottabad and Rawal Pindi were recently under orders to proceed to Chilas if necessary." Quite so. Those orders have been even more recently withdrawn, and at the present moment the entire Indian Army is free from restrictions so far as leave was concerned. That being so, how does it come to pass that we have "a grievance against our informant," because we did not wait till now to learn that a frontier expedition was contemplated, and that the leave of many Bengal officers had been cancelled in consequence. Another contemporary, usually well-informed, says that when the rumours were circulated that the tribesmen were assembling at Chilas, two officers up-country and one at Gilgit who had taken furlough, were ordered to stand fast—only this and nothing more. It admits that, however, that the order relating to furlough had a wider application, and adds that when the order was received "a clerical error" made it appear that leave could only be taken in India—an "error" which was corrected a little later. The number of leaves cancelled after the passages to Europe had been taken, exceeded, as we have said, a dozen; the number applied for and withheld was more considerable. For our part our chief interest in the incident centres in the fact that we have succeeded at the eleventh hour in escaping another little war beyond the Frontier.

IF there is one Government appointment in Bombay more than another which cannot be described as a bed of roses, it is that of Chief Inspector of the Opium Department. On the one hand, the enemies of the iniquitous traffic, as it is still called, are ever on the alert to bring home to the Inspector some failing, no matter how small, in the discharge of his duties; on the other hand retailers of the drug, and many of their customers, are ready enough to evade the law if they can. Between two stools like these it would be the easiest thing in the world for an Inspector to come to the ground, and it speaks well for the tact and energy of Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir that after four years' tenure of this thankless office he comes out unscathed. On this ground alone he would be fully entitled to the promotion notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, but it is by no means the sole reason why his choice as an Assistant

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MINERS' EIGHT-HOURS BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The House of Commons have read the Miners' Eight Hours Bill a second time by a majority of eighty-six votes.

## FURTHER SHOCKS IN GREECE.

There were renewed shocks of earthquake in Greece yesterday.

## THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA.

Latest advices state that the unemployed army marching on Washington having become aggressive, the Government have ordered the troops to intercept the Montana Contingent.

## THE EAST AFRICA QUESTION.

The *Times* has lately been urging the annexation of Zanzibar by the British and the uniting of it to Uganda.

## OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, C.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service, and of General Robert Maclagan and General Henry Alexander.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden, at 4 p.m., to-day.

## SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Sir Mortimer Durand on arrival from England will, according to present arrangements, proceed almost at once to Teheran. He will, however, confer with the usual authorities before his departure.

## COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES.

A reply is expected from the Secretary of State to the question of the new test to be substituted in place of "domicile" at the end of May.

## LEPROSY REPORTS.

Mr. Luson, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will receive and consider leprosy reports from all parts of India, on return from his leave next month.

## A MABLER KOTLA SAPPER COMPANY.

Companies of Sappers, to be raised by the Mabler Kotla State, will be fully organized this season, and attend the camps-of-exercise next cold weather.

## THE AMIR AND THE KAFFIRS.

The Government of India have received no confirmation to the report that the Amir is preparing to attack the Kafirs; and no official information has been received of any Russian emissaries being present in Kafiristan.

## CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDER LINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

The terms offered for the construction of feeder lines of railway are likely to be reconsidered by the Government of India shortly, with a view to making them more acceptable to capitalists.

## CAVALRY OFFICERS' ANNUAL DINNER.

A meeting will be held at Simla, on May 1, to discuss questions connected with the proposed annual dinner of the Indian Cavalry Officers. It is hoped that all officers within reach of Simla will attend.

## MILITARY WORKS RE-ORGANISATION.

Colonel Ottley and not Colonel Bissett is the Royal Engineer, from the Public Works Department, deputed to sit on the committee dealing with the Military Works administration. The committee assembles next week.

## THE INDIAN MAIL-SHIPS ACT.

The Bill, amending regulations under the Indian Mail-Ships Act of 1891, will shortly be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, as opinions of the legal advisers of the Government of India have now been received.

## THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The delay in the beginning of the work of demarcation on the Indo-Afghan Frontier is due to the Amir having summoned his officers to Kabul there to give them his final instructions. His Highness's recent letters on the subject are in every respect satisfactory.

## THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE HYDERABAD STATE RAILWAY.

General Alexander Fraser, C.B., succeeds the late Sir Richard Meade as Chairman of the Hyderabad State Railway Company; Mr. W. G. Hall becoming managing director in General Fraser's place. By this re-arrangement the cost of one director's fees has been saved.

## THE SAUGOR-KATNI LINE.

Mr. Hodges, Executive Engineer, who recently made a revised survey of the line of railway from Saugor to Katni stands fast at Jubbulpore in order to be ready to begin the line in case it is required as a famine work. The question of the necessity of such work rests with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

## RAILWAY SERVANTS AND COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES.

It is understood that a meeting of the chairmen of the various Indian lines, having their chief offices in London, has taken place just after the mail left, in order that uniformity of action might be secured to the officers of both guaranteed and independent companies.

Official orders extending to the domiciled officers of the State railways in India, of the same measure of relief in the matter of remittances already granted to the services generally, will be promulgated immediately. Their effect will be retrospective.

## THE BUDHJAYA TEMPLE AT BENARES.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BENARES, APRIL 26.

In an interview the Dharmapala had yesterday with the Maharajah of Benares about the restoration of the Budhjaya Temple to the Buddhists, his Highness expressed his cordial sympathy, and said that all Hindus were in favour of it, and promised his unqualified support.

## RESTORATION OF THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY TO FULL POWERS.

CAMBAY, APRIL 26.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Cambay has been restored to his full powers to-day in a Durbar held by the Commissioner, Northern Division.

Rao Bahadur Madhavrao Harnarayen has been appointed State Dewan.

# TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THERE is not anything like the amount of Treasure above ground that we might find below if we hunted for it. If I lived in a part of the world which was formerly a centre of civilisation I would dig up the whole of my garden in confidence of finding something—a jar of gold coins, a bag of emeralds, a collection of gold rings—Thomas Hardy, in his garden, finds skeletons, because his house stands on part of a Roman cemetery. Nobody lived at Hampstead in the old days, and my small garden, I am convinced, contains nothing older than its trees. Yet—look you!—it is only a year or two since a child picked out of a hole on a most frequented part of Hampstead Heath half a dozen old silver mugs. We are now told that they are going to dig up King Theebaw's crown, set with rubies as big as swan's eggs. Let us hope that they will find it. Did I ever reveal the story of the immense fortune which I had reluctantly to refuse? It was not exactly an offer to me personally, but to a certain society of which I was secretary. The stranger was an Italian, and he came, speaking, if I remember right, indifferent French. Now, indiffetent French is an excellent language for an Italian and an Englishman, and we understood each other perfectly. This was his story. The Monastery of Tiberias, at the time of the overthrow of the Latin Kingdom of the Holy Land, was the richest of the many Religious Houses scattered over the land of Syria. After the battle of Kurn Hattin, when Saladin took prisoners the King and all his knights, the monks of Tiberias had to fly for their lives. So near was the danger that they had no time to carry with them the gold and silver plate, of which they had an immense quantity. Now you begin to understand. "I know," said my Italian in indifferent French, "where it is buried. Pay my expenses, and I will go out there, dig it up, bring it here, and we will divide it." That was all. But the Turkish Government, and the law of Turkey, and the Eighth Commandment, all had to be considered; and one was obliged to decline his offer. I wonder if that Italian has yet succeeded. I think I could indite a pleasant story, about the way he set to work, and the way in which he almost succeeded. There is this encouraging feature about buried treasure, that you always almost succeed.

Some twenty-five years ago a peasant dug up, near Jericho, a pot full of silver shekels; they were Maccabæan shekels, and of the scarcest kind. There were, I believe, 120 of them. About five-and-twenty were secured by a friend of mine, who sent them to me with a request that I would take them to the Museum, where they would be examined, valued, and kept. This I did. Shekels—Maccabæan shekels—before this find were worth about 10 guineas a piece. When I poured out the contents of my bag on the table of the numismatic chief, then my old friend W.S.W. Vaux, he called out to his two assistants "Here's a misfortune; come here quickly. What a misfortune! Shekels! All these are shekels!" Then they all three laid their heads upon the table and wailed aloud—for the value of the shekel had gone down at that one stroke by about half, and those who had shekels in their collection could no longer brag and boast of their value. What became of this particular lot of shekels I know not. But the moral of the story is that the discovery of buried treasure is not a thing always to be prayed for, because it might, in some cases, prove highly destructive to property.

I have to thank two correspondents for their communications as to the second authorised bigamy on record. But the later case was not authorised by the Pope. It was the work of Luther and Melanchthon. The much-married man was Philip, Landgrave of Hesse. He had already a wife and eight children when he fell in love with a lady named Marguerite de Salle. He consulted these two Divines as to the religious aspects of bigamy; he asked them what he was to do; he put the case fairly and squarely before them. He reminded them that David, Solomon, and the Patriarchs had been permitted more than one wife. The Divines hesitated. On the one hand, Christianity had always taught the sanctity of marriage as consisting of the union of two; on the other hand, it was perfectly true that Solomon had a Harem. It was also true that Philip of Hesse was the most powerful Prince who had as yet declared himself on the Protestant side. So they did the very worst thing possible. They said, "Marry her, then; but for goodness sake don't let it get abroad." Of course, the thing did get abroad. How could it be concealed? Great was the joy of the Catholics. Fortunately, neither the case of Philip nor the somewhat corresponding case of our own Saintly Henry has ever been held up by our Church or by the Lutheran Church as an example or a precedent.

The following figures occur in a humorous sketch published by a Boston paper. Perhaps they have been "cooked" for effect, but here they are. "In the State of Massachusetts," says a girl whose father objects to her lover—a girl who understands Probabilities, "there are 871,240 more women than men. There are 226,890 more marriageable girls than men to marry them: there are also 182,321 widows, many of whom might marry again. The number of single young men in the State earning over £3 a week is only 22,107. There are camped on the trail of these young men 220,000 girls and 150,000 widows. From June to October, over 80,000 marriageable girls visit our watering places, and it is estimated that 31,412 become engaged: thus further reducing the chances of a resident Father" concluded the mathematical young lady, "take your pencil and figure out your daughter's chance if she lets this opportunity go by."

"Great Scott!" he cried, figuring for a moment, "why your chances are only one in 21,875,947!"

Having read the above, let us advise our girls not to emigrate to Mass, U.S.A.

I read in the *Times* an announcement—a bereavement—which fills me with grief. You know how many, in this our earthly pilgrimage, are the friendships which we make with people whom we admire, and respect, and love, and trust, and yet seldom meet, because our lives are widely separated. The late Professor Henry Smith, formerly surgeon in King's College Hospital, who now lies dead, was one of those friends. I sometimes looked in at his consulting chambers; I sometimes met him in the street, but not often. No man was more respected or more beloved by all who knew him. A most skilful surgeon; a most delightful companion; learned not only in his profession, but in all the subjects which belong to a man of culture; one who had been in London society for fifty years. During this long period he had made an immense circle of acquaintances and friends; he was full of anecdote; and his heart was as true and tender as any woman's. He kept himself and his nerves in order by rising every morning at half-past six; he had a shower bath of cold water; and he then took a brisk walk till eight among the leafy lanes of Weybridge, were he had a charming house and a noble garden. He was a great gardener, and was never tired of talking about his ferns. He knew Horace by heart; he also knew the Bible by heart; when he drove about to see his patients he had three pockets in his brougham; in one was the Bible; in the other was his little well-thumbed Horace; in the third was a little briar root, for the Professor took his tobacco. He was also very fond of the old English glees, and was a member of the Round, Catch, and Glee Club, where I have dined with him more than once. Farewell, most dear and honoured Professor! The world is narrower; it closes in; their is one face the less for me to meet and to greet and to look for. Suffer me to pay this tribute to the memory of one of the most kindly men I have ever known.

Here is a question rising out of the late Exhibition at Burlington House. Why is it that the portraits by the old Masters of the great men of their time are so much than the *nolter* portraits of our own men? I have put this question to several. We are all agreed that the fact is so. There can be no doubt about it. There is a nobility of purpose, of endurance, of resolution, in the faces of the worthies portrayed in every Exhibition of old Masters which we of this age certainly cannot equal. Why is it? Are our people less noble in their nature? In what does the old nobility consist? Well, I submit the following as a tentative answer: The Nobility stamped in these faces meant Authority, Rank, and that kind of Responsibility in which the scaffold or the field of battle replaced the bed as a place in which to die. The Authority of a man in high place was dangerous to him who held it. Quiet times, peaceful times, breed easy and irresponsible faces. Give us back the tented field and times of peril, and we shall recover the face of authority.

Nothing pleases me more than to please people with whom I am so unhappy as to disagree. Now, I could never possibly agree with the Temperance people; yet I am pleased to record, for their satisfaction, a very remarkable proof of improvement in the very direction most desired by them. I find an extract from a paper of the year 1834, in which it is stated that in one small town of Scotland, a town of 10,000 people, the sum of £42,000 a year was there spent in whiskey alone. This means £4. 4s. a year by every man, woman, and child. Taking away half the population as women, and a third as boys, young men under age, or old men past drinking, we have £42,000 spent by 3,000 men every year in whiskey only—that is to say, £14 a year by every man. Now, if whiskey cost 8s. a gallon, every man would drink thirty-five gallons every year—that is to say, very nearly four-fifths of a pint of spirit every day. It sounds rather awful. On the other hand, it may make some, in these degenerate days, look back with awe and admiration at the mighty heads of their grandfathers. Meantime what, one would like to ascertain, is the daily average now? It has gone down to half a pint, so great has been the success of the Temperance movement.

Will anyone—any student of social customs—trace the emancipation of woman, considered as the housewife, the administrator? There are many points of interest in such an investigation. For instance, woman as carver. How would you like, dear madam, sitting in dignity at the head of your table, while the silent service hands the plates and changes them, to return to the time when your great-grandmother occupied that same position, but was charged with the onerous duties not only of inviting her guests to eat, pressing them to eat more than was good for them, but also of carving every single dish for every single guest? You will find a paragraph on the subject in Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters. "As for the crowd of guests," she says, "the most inconsiderable among them—the curate, or the subaltern, or the squire's younger brother—if suffered, through her neglect, to help himself to a slice of the mutton placed before him, would have chewed it in bitterness, and gone home an affronted man." Lord Dorchester—she is writing of the early eighteenth century—having no wife to carve for him, had his daughter trained for the work. Lady Mary took lessons three times a week that she might be perfect at her father's public days, and then, in order to perform her duties without interruption, she took her own dinner an hour before the company arrived.

Carving, moreover, was in those days one of the fine arts. What do we know about carving except for the domestic meal? What do we know of the terms used—of the different ways of carving every kind of bird? I declare that I carve a pheasant, when one appears, just like a fowl, and that I carve a partridge by dividing the bird into two equal—or unequal—portions. It is, I believe, about a year ago that I quoted from an old book on carving some of the terms of the art. May one repeat them from the same book? Remember that there were carving masters in those days—professors of the art. They were itinerants. They did not keep school; they went from house to house and taught the ladies. As for their social position, I have not ascertained it; probably they were classed with the itinerant portrait painter; certainly they did not sit at table with the gentlefolk. I fear that their place was the kitchen, and that Lady Mary took her lessons in that room surrounded by the admiring maids. But the only thing she "carved" was mutton or beef. You had to "break a deer, rear a goose, lift a swan, sauce a capon, spoil a hen, frush a chicken, unbrace a mallard, unlace a cony, dismount a heron, display a crane, disfigure a peacock, unjoint a bittern, untack a curlew, slaye a pheasant, wing a partridge or a quail, mince a plover, thigh a pigeon or any other small bird, and border a game pie." The acquisition of these terms was only the beginning of knowledge. And they tell me—the men who can remember a dinner party when James II. or William III. was King—that there has never been any carving since to compare with the carving of her ladyship.

Question: When *did* men begin *to carve*? When was the carving knife taken from the hostess? Was this great event—this revolution—effected violently, suddenly, in the teeth of strong conservative opposition? Was it regarded by the wife as a step in advance or a robbery of privilege and authority and dignity? Can any one answer this question?

Here is a story which I give as I read it. It is a stroy of the Duke of Cumberland. When in Germany he was so much struck with the ability and valour of a sergeant in his own regiment that he gave him a commission. Some time afterwards the newly-made lieutenant implored the Duke to take back the commission and to restore him to his old place as sergeant because he had lost all his old friends and the officers of his regiment would not associate with him. The next morning H.R.H. went on parade, where he was received by the officers. But he saw the lieutenant standing apart. "Pray, gentlemen," he asked, "what has that officer done that he should be drummed out of your councils?" He then went up to the lieutenant, took his arm, and in that familiarity walked with him down the lines. Parade over, the colonel respectfully invited the Prince to honour their mess. "With all my heart," replied the Duke, "provided I bring my friend with me." There was no more unwillingness to treat the lieutenant otherwise than as an equal. He rose to be a general officer, and in the year 1761 erected a statute to the Duke of Cumberland in Cavendish-square, "in gratitude for private kindness." The statue was taken down in 1868 and has not, I believe, been replaced. The story is not impossible, because the feeling of caste was much stronger in the middle of the last century than we can possibly understand. At the same time, it is now, I believe, the rule in every regiment, when a man has been promoted from the ranks, to make that man feel from the very first that he is truly a brother officer. This treatment is only what we should expect of our officers, and it is difficult to believe that it was ever otherwise.

# MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. R. S. SIMPSON, Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

THE services of Surgeon-Major A. F. Ferguson have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR JAMES H. C. DUNSTERVILLE, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the supernumerary list.

NINE months' leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, Indian Medical Service, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

EXTENSION of leave, on medical certificate has been granted to Lieut. F. Bullock, R. E., for three months, and Lieut. A. Hay, Staff Corps, for six months.

SPECIAL leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, has been granted to the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B. A., Bombay Garrison Acting Chaplain, his place being taken by the Rev. F. N. Hill, M. A.

ONE year's leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Lieut. C. D. Lester, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 17th Bombay Infantry. Six months' similar leave has been granted to Captain G. A. Gott, Commandant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

THE agitation respecting foreign shrimps is attracting much attention among the English fishermen who deal in "native" shrimps. Those that come from Flushing must be at least 40 hours out of the water, and those brought from Rotterdam to London are older still. Consequently the declaration and marking of the "foreigners" becomes as important a point to consumers as it is to the purveyors. That the foreign shrimps should be sold at a lower price seems only fair to both parties. As things are at present, it is difficult to obtain perfectly fresh English shrimps, even at the seaside. They are generally mixed with the foreign in order to get the latter sold off.

# DISFIGUREMENT OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would invite public attention to the fact that the lower arches of the facade of the north wing of the New Municipal Buildings, are being filled in with Porebunder stonework of a design which is destructive of the general harmony of this portion of the building and directly opposed to the most salient features of its architecture.

I shall be obliged if you will allow me as the architect of the building to record in your columns that this grave disfigurement of an important public building, was initiated, and is being carried out, without any reference whatever having been made to me on the subject.

So signal a breach of the recognised rule of referring important alterations in a building to its architect, as well as the discourtesy which the breach of the rule involves towards myself personally, are not incidents which directly concern the public, and therefore need not be commented upon here.

But the ruthless disfigurement of a structure built at the public cost is without doubt a matter which immediately concerns the public, and calls as much for the public protest, as it does for that of the architect.

My own emphatic protest in that capacity was conveyed to the Municipal authorities, so soon as the vandalism in progress became known to me.

The result (need I say it?) has been correspondence, which acting upon a suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner (who declined himself to place the matter before the Corporation) was forwarded by me to the President of the Corporation, with a request that it might be laid before their meeting held on the 19th instant.

The President in reply informed me, that "as neither the Municipal Commissioner, nor the Standing Committee, asked the Corporation to take up the matter as urgent business, it could not, under the Municipal Act, be considered as such, but would in the ordinary course of things be placed on the agenda paper for the meeting to be held in next month.

In the interval the "spoiler" will, of course, work unfettered at his own sweet will, and the mischief will be completed.—I have, &c.,

FREDERICK WM. STEVENS,
Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, &c.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, April 26.

# ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6 Apollo Street, on Wednesday, Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President, took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The selection of the following new members was announced:—Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, B.A., 43, Manoredas Street, Fort, Bombay; Mr. Harilal Harshadray Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., Judge, Navsari; and Ochobavram Nanabhai Haridas, B.A., LL.B., solicitor, Malabar Hill, Bombay. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library—From the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, a Journal Vol. XI., No. 41. From Berlin—Zeitschrift Fur Ethnolcgy for 1893—Heft VI. Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi then read a paper on "The ancient beliefs about the Eclipse and a few customs and superstitions based on those beliefs." He said the ancient nations, and especially the ancient Aryans and the nations that descended from them, believed that the eclipse was the result of a fight between a hostile power and the sun or moon. (1) The writings of those nations; (2) The etymological meanings of their words for eclipses, (3) Their proverbs; and (4) lastly, their customs and superstitions all lead to show the existence of that belief. First as to the writings, the ancient Hindoo belief as given in the Mahabharatta says that Rahu a Daitya was reported to Vishnu by the sun and the moon as having stealthily drunk the immortal drink of the gods. Vishnu thereupon killed Rahu, who being already immortalized by the drink, ran at times towards the sun and the moon to wreck his vengeance and to swallow them. These attempts caused the eclipses. Plotet gives different myths of the same kind. In a similar myth of the Mougols Aracho has taken the place of Rahu. Among the Scandinavians two wolves Skoll and Hate are the hostile powers in place of Rahu. The Romans believed that the sorcerers, especially those of Thessaly, had the power to bring the moon down to the earth to help them in their sorceries. Their attempts to do this caused the eclipse. The ancient Greeks at one time believed that some of the nocturnal visits of Diana, or the moon to her lover, the beautiful shepherd Endymion, caused eclipses. According to Lewis LeComte, the Chinese believed that the hostility which a dragon bore towards the sun and the moon caused the eclipse. Coming to the ancient Persians their oldest writings the Avesta said nothing about the eclipse. The Dinkard simply said that the moon was dependent upon the sun for his light. The Dadistan-i-dini attributed the eclipse to the interference of two dark opaque bodies between the luminary and the earth. It does not speak of the bodies as being hostile; but other works divide heavenly bodies into two classes as those of the good creation and those of the evil creation, and the Shikand Gomanik Vijar places these two opaque dark bodies in the latter class as hostile to the sun and moon. There is one remarkable fact in the description of the Mahabharata and the Dadistan, viz., that as in the Mahabharata the upper and lower parts of Rahu's body are represented as a dragon's head and tail, so in the Dadistan the two interfering bodies are called the head and the tail. Coming to the subject of the etymology of the different words for eclipse we find that the Persian "Giraft" and Indian "Grahan" Pehelvi "Vakhdhuntan" all signify the idea of a combat, a capture. The proverbs also point to the same belief. The Burundian proverb "May God save the moon from the wolves," the Indian proverb *Grahan lagieu* for the commencement of a quarrel and the Tamil quartrain which asks us to be as generous towards a fallen enemy as the dragon is to the weak crescent moon, all point to some conflict as the cause of the eclipse. Among the customs which are based on this belief, we find the Roman custom of raising cries and creating noise and bustle by beating drums and blowing trumpets, with a view to frighten the supposed enemy of the luminary. Juvenal refers to this custom when he says satirically of a literary lady that by her noisy words she can succour the moon in her labour. This custom prevailed in Turin among the Mougols, and even now among the Siamese. The Romans, also pointed lighted torches to the heavens to show light to the luminary in his distress. If an eclipse took place at the commencement of a great work they postponed it for three days. In India they give alms to help the luminary. Almost all ancient nations regarded the eclipse as a forerunner of a great event. According to Herodotus Xerxes was frightened by a solar eclipse while crossing the Hellespont. The Spartan General Cleombrotos recalled his army. The Lydians and Medians were so much frightened by an eclipse that they discontinued their war and made peace. According to Tacitus the fright caused by an eclipse helped Drusus to suppress a revolt in his army. According to Plutarch an eclipse at the time of the death of Romulus agitated the minds of all Romans. The pilot of the ships of Pericles was so frightened that he could not start his fleet. The fright caused by an eclipse in the Macedonian army made the victory very easy for the Roman Consul Æmilius Paulus. The troops of Dion in his expedition against Dionysius of Syracuse were so alarmed that Miletus, the diviner, had to try all his efforts to keep up their spirits. A lunar eclipse prevented Nician from running away from Syracuse and left him a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the customary compliment to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

NEWS received by telegram on the 22nd from Mr. Carey, Political Officer in the Chin Hills, states that after a long chase he and Lieutenant Orman, with 35 rifles and a party of armed Chin friendlies, drove the last batch of Pimpi rebels from the plains to Tevak, where they surrendered to Mr. Carey and Mr. Fowler, giving up nine guns, including the ninth and last of the rifles taken by the Siyin rebels on the occasion of the murder of Myook Maung Aun Win in 1892. Only four men of the rebel gang remained unaccounted for, and Mr. Carey hopes to track them down within the next few days. The Siyin rebellion may now be considered to have been finally crushed, and as Mr. Carey and the officer serving with him have now succeeded in withdrawing a grand total of over 2,500 guns from the Northern Chin Hills, it may be hoped that we shall have little more trouble in that part of the country for some time.

# THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE annual general meeting of the above Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. D. H. Glade presiding. There were also present:—Mr. A. F. Beaufort, (Messrs. Lyon and Co.); Mr. J. H. Symington, (Atlas Assurance Company); Mr. Simmonds, (C. Macdonell and Co., Caledonian); Mr. John Read, (Commercial Union); Mr. Turner, (Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Gurdian North British and Mercantile); Mr. Shaw, (Flemming, Shaw and Co.); Mr. Soalding, (Messrs. Latham, Abercombie and Co., Imperial); Mr. Paton, (Graham and Co., Lancashire, Norwich, Union and Straits); Mr. Kidd, (Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Sun); Mr. Cotton, (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Union and Sun); Mr. Macrae, (Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co., Leopold, London and Globe); Mr. J. M. Todd, (New Zealand); Mr. Krishnarao Ramchander, (Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., Manchester Palatine and Royal Exchange); Mr. Rae, (London and Lancashire); Mr. Lindsay, (Royal); Mr. Schilling, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Northern, North German and Trans-Atlantic); Mr. Proctor, (Messrs. Killic, Nixon and Co., Queen of America); and Mr. Glade, (Messrs. Glade and Co., Hamburg, Magnedburg).

In the course of their annual report for 1893 the Committee stated:—

Several changes have occurred during the year in the Offices forming the Association. The Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company has ceased to have an agency in this city. The Queen Insurance Company of America has opened an agency here. The business of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company has been placed under the management of a resident secretary; and the Commercial Union Assurance Company has appointed a local manager. The Sun Insurance Office and the Guardian have appointed additional agents in this city; and the Straits Fire Insurance Company has become a member of this Association. The chairman of the Association having proceeded to Europe in June last, with the intention of returning after a few months, it was not deemed necessary to appoint another chairman during that period; but, following a precedent in a similar case, Mr. J. K. Heinrichs, of the same firm as the chairman, was invited to join the committee as an ordinary member during Mr. Glade's absence, in order that the number of the committee might be kept at its full strength, and Mr. Heinrichs remained on the committee until Mr. Glade's return in November, when that gentleman resumed his position as chairman. The committee have again to congratulate the members of the Association on the successful carrying out of a combination of Offices to fix minimum rates for Native Town Insurances; and they regret that their efforts in other directions have not also met with success.

Communications to the London Committee.—It having been deemed advisable that members of the Association generally should be kept informed of any important matters of general interest forming the subject of correspondence between their committee and the London Committee of Fire Offices (Foreign), in order that local agents might write to their head offices in support of this committee's proposals, printed copies of the secretary's letter to the secretary, Fire Offices Committee, under date the 15th April 1893, calling attention to several matters which it was desired should be brought before the meeting of Offices on Foreign business which fell to be held in the following month, were distributed to members, together with a circular, under date the 17th April 1893, suggesting that agents should address their head office on the contents of the same, with the view of strengthening this committee's hands.

Lightning Clause in Fire Policies.—A reference was made by a member of the Association to the committee in connection with the diversity of practice which would appear to obtain as to this risk; but the committee, after considering the matter fully, came to the conclusion that they could not take any action regarding it, the question being in their opinion one for each individual office to determine, acting under instructions from its head office.

Dangerous Mills.—In consequence of a report by the architects who prepared a plan of a local Cotton Mill as to the accendibility of the mill, partly through the flooring having in course of time become saturated with oil, &c., it was suggested by a member of the Association that the committee might take some steps in the matter. They did not, however, consider it within their province to interfere with the present arrangements of the mill in question, the matter seeming to them to be one for the action of each Insuring Office; who would no doubt, take the surveyors' report into consideration on the policies coming before them for renewal.

Proposed Return to Millowners for Efficient Fire Appliance.—A proposal put forward by a member of the committee, that, with the view of encouraging improvements in appliances for dealing with fires, especially at Cotton Mills, a representation be made to the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), with the object of obtaining their sanction to the allowance of a small discount for efficient fire service arrangements, the efficiency of the service, and the amount of discount allowable in respect of the same (a maximum being fixed by the London committee), to be determine by a special committee in Bombay, was considered by the committee at the beginning of the present year, and approved by them. Two members of the committee—the deputy chairman and Mr. D. Lindsay—were appointed a special committee to draw up a circular and questions as to existing fire appliances at the different mills, said circulars and queries to be sent to all millowners or agents for mills in this Presidency, and on the receipt of the answers to the same, the special committee were to report to the general committee on the matter. Accordingly, a lithographed letter and accompanying sheet of queries as to existing fire extinguishing appliances, were sent to all the agents or owners of Cotton Mills in Bombay and the Mofussil of this Presidency and the Central Provinces; and a copy of the letter and queries was also forwarded to the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association for their information. The reply of the secretary of that Association, under date the 2nd March, not having been of an encouraging tenor, the committee decided not to trouble them again on the matter. Replies having been received from a large proportion of the addressees, accompanied, in some cases, by plans showing the water-suply arrangements at the mills, the special committee reported accordingly to the general committee; and a full report on the matter was drawn up and presented to members at the Association's Annual General Meeting, held on the 6th April, for adoption prior to being submitted to the London Committee. It having been objected, however, that no time had been allowed to members for the consideration of the report, it was resolved that printed copies should be distributed to members, accompanied by a circular requesting them to signify their approval of the report or otherwise to the secretary by the 14th April, and that should no reply be received within that time, the committee would consider silence as intimating concurrence in the report. A number of replies were received to the circular, all approving of the committee's proposals, though, in two or three cases, leaving the constitution of the proposed *local* committee an open question; and, by the mail of the 15th April, the scheme was placed before the secretary, Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), London, the letter from the secretary of this Association being accompanied by several specimen sheets of replies from mills to the committee's queries, and some plans showing the water service at the mills. The matter was put by the London secretary before the standing sub-committee on Sprinklers, with the result that at the meeting of offices on Foreign business, held on the 12th May, certain allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances, kept on the premises insured, were sanctioned on the insurance of buildings and-or contents, of risks rateable under the Cotton Mills Tariff. It was with surprise and much concern, however, that the committee noticed that the 5 per cent. which they had recommended as the maximum allowance for the appliances had been so much exceeded; and they considered that the effect of the adoption of the scale sanctioned by the London sub-committee would be to deprive offices here of at least 10 per cent. of their income in these cases without their deriving any benefit, while it would militate against the use of sprinklers: They, therefore, deemed it advisable to write strongly to the secretary, Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), London, urging a reconsideration by the sub-committee of their resolution, with the view of their framing a scale of allowances somewhat more in accordance with the views held here, and making suggestions as to the framing of rules which should insure the proposed allowances being really earned. A circular was meantime sent round to members of the Association, stating that as there had evidently been some misapprehension on the other side with reference to the recommendations made from here with regard to allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances, the Committee were referring the matter back to the London Committee, and that, meantime, they advised members of the Association to take no action on the London Committee's advices. This matter, with some cognate ones, was referred by the London committee to the Automatic Sprinker Sub-Committee, with full powers; and since the new year commenced, the secretary of the London committee has submitted to the committee of the Association a copy of a "Scale of Allowances for Appliances for the Extinction of Fires, kept or situate on the Premises insured," inviting the Association's "comments and suggestions as to the alterations which may be thought necessary to make it fairly applicable to the Jute and Cotton Mills Tariffs, East Indies." This question is still under the consideration of the committee.

Electrical Installation at the Manockjee Petit Mills—The report on this installation furnished in the first instance by Mr. Mossop, the electrical engineer in charge of the installation of the light at the Municipal Buildings, having been unsatisfactory and incomplete, and Mr. Moosop having left Bombay without responding to the committee's request for further information, Mr. Crawford was engaged by the committee to furnish a fresh report on the installation which he did to their satisfaction. A printed copy of Mr. Crawford's report was furnished to all the members of the Association, a sketch plan of the installation for reference being circulated at the same time. Copies of the report and plan were also forwarded to the London Fire Offices Committee, under dates the 21st and 27th July; and on considering the matter at the meeting held on the 3rd November 1893, that committee passed the resolution: "That this is a matter which it must be left to individual companies to deal with."

Silent Mills.—The question of a return in respect of silent mills having come up for discussion at the meeting of Offices on Foreign business, held in London on the 3rd November 1893, the following resolution was passed:—"That no allowance or return of premium is to be made on a mill becoming silent, except on cancelment of an insurance and or after charging the short period rate for the portion of the year during which it has been in force. That a mill is deemed to be silent when the machinery is standing and not worked for manufacturing purposes."

Artificial Light.—The question of an extra charge for the use of artificial light in a mill having engaged the attention of the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), with reference to a case brought before them, and enquiries having been made regarding the same, the following resolution was passed at the meeting of Offices on Foreign business held on the 12th May 1893:—"That, inasmuch as in the case referred to, no process of manufacture is carried on by artificial light, the additional rate under Item 'As to No. 4' (in the Cotton and Jute Mills Tariff, East Indies) is not chargeable."

Cotton in fully-pressed bales.—At a meeting of Offices on Foreign business held in London on the 12th May 1893, an extract from the Association's report for the year 1892 was read, and on a re-consideration of the matter by the light of the remarks in the report, it was resolved:—"That cotton in fully-pressed bales be henceforth regarded as non-hazardous, and rated accordingly."

Rating of Ranges of Godowns.—The remarks on this subject in the Association's report for 1892 were also considered at the London meeting on the 12th May 1893, and it was resolved:—"That a range of two or more godowns be regarded as forming one risk for the purposes of rating under the Cotton Mills Tariff, unless the party walls be perfect and carried through the roof."

Mixing by hand.—This question having also come up for consideration at the meeting of Offices in London on the 12th May 1893, it was resolved:—"That mixing by hand is, for the purposes of the Tariff, to be deemed a process previous to spinning."

Fireproof Buildings.—The agents of a firm manufacturing patent laths and sheets for buildings, and which it was stated were fireproof, introduced the invention to the committee who, after considering the matter, forwarded the circulars, &c., relating to the invention to the secretary of the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), under the date the 10th June 1893, asking for the opinion of his committee as to whether buildings constructed of the materials referred to might be considered fireproof. The matter was considered at the meeting of Offices on Foreign business on the 3rd November 1893, when it was resolved:—"That the patent iron laths and sheets referred to do not meet the Tariff requirements with regard to fireproof construction."

Storage of Hay.—The extensive fire among the hay stacks at Sewree Bunder, which occurred on the night of the 19th June 1893, threatened to endanger the premises of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, the former being situated within 350 feet of the burning stacks. Had the wind been in a slightly different direction, quantities of sparks and burning hay would have been blown about, and it is highly probable that some of these would have lodged in the cotton or fluff of some of the mill buildings and given rise to a serious fire. The mill manager and engineer confirmed this view, and stated that large pieces of burning hay and sparks were blown about during the fire, and had the wind been in the direction of the Mills, there would have been great danger of a fire breaking out. Under these circumstances, it was considered advisable that the Municipal Commissioner should be addressed on the subject and his attention called to the great danger which had arisen to most valuable property through the stacking of hay in the near neighbourhood of the same, and that it should be strongly urged upon him that the storage of hay should be restricted to places where it would not be a source of danger to adjacent property, and that, in the event of its being found impossible to isolate the storage of hay, it should be made compulsory to press the same. A letter was written to the Municipal Commissioner in these terms, under date the 28th June; and the secretary was directed to address Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., agents of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, on the subject, and suggest that, with the view of strengthening the committee's hands, they should also address the Municipal Commissioner, which accordingly they did under date the 5th July 1893. The Municipal Commissioner replied to the secretary's letter on the 15th July 1893, stating that the whole question of hay storage was under consideration; but no further communication has been received by the committee on the subject.

Partial Insurance.—It was brought to the committee that a specification had been issued by the Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, under date the 9th September 1893, containing a clause excluding the masonry of the walls of most of the buildings included in the specification from the scope of the insurance, which was thus practically restricted to the roofs, doors and windows. The committee, considering this to be an evasion

This matter is still before the London Committee, and meantime letters have been received by several agents of Fire Insurance offices in this city, from agents for the same companies in Madras, enquiring what steps were being taken in the matter, and pointing out that the tax on Marine Policies having been altered lately, the present might be a favourable time for bringing the subject before the Government of India.

Proposed Tariff for Colaba Risks.—The unsatisfactory state of Fire Insurance rates in connection with cotton risks at Colaba, and the great desirability of offices coming to an agreement as to a uniform scale of rates in connection with the same, led the committee to take up this question, in view of the opening of the new cotton season; and after going very fully into the matter they decided upon certain rates, which they proposed should be adopted by all the offices in the form of an agreement. These, however, they put forward subject to any alterations which it might be deemed desirable to make on the matter being discussed at a special general meeting. Accordingly a schedule of the proposed minimum rates, which were net and subject to no discount or other return, excepting only brokerage of ten per cent. on the net premium received, was printed and issued to mem-bers of the Association, together with a circular, under date the 30th November 1893, intimating that a meeting would be held on the 7th December to discuss the question. At the meeting, which took place at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, in accordance with the above notice, the following resolution was proposed:—"That the Tariff for Colaba be adopted and come into force from Monday next the 11th instant, and that Offices agree to the same on the understanding that all agree; which was concurred in by those present with the exception of two representatives of Offices, who abstained from voting. On its transpiring, when the agreement was sent round for signature, that the Offices were not unanimous in the matter, the committee reluctantly decided to take no further action thereon at present.

Brokerage on Mill Risks.—It having been stated to the committee that some agents of Tariff Offices were allowing 15 per cent. brokerage on these risks, whereas 12½ per cent. was the highest return previously made, it was decided to send a circular to the agents of Tariff Offices, asking whether they would be willing to agree not to make a larger return than 12½ per cent. on mill risks pending the decision of the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), to whom the question had been submitted. Accordingly, a circular was sent round, under date the 16th November, 1893, in response to which many of the agents stated that they had never exceeded the allowance of 12½ per cent. and almost all agreed to the committee's proposal, provided that all the Tariff Offices would bind themselves in like manner. On a formal agreement, under date the 30th November, 1893, being circulated for signature, it was signed by all the agents of Tariff Offices, with two exceptions; but in view of the proviso mentioned above the committee had to withdraw the proposed agreement and decided to take no further steps in the matter pending the decision of the London Fire Offices Committee on the subject. This was intimated at the Tariff Offices by circular, under date the 16th December, 1893. On the 23rd December, however, the following telegram of the previous day's date was received by the secretary from the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign):—Tariff Offices unanimous; agree limit brokerage Mill Insurances, Bombay, five per cent.; advise all agents;" and was immediately circulated to the agents of Tariff Offices. It was confirmed by mail, and the secretary of the London Fire Offices Committee subsequently explained that the limitation of the rate of brokerage was agreed to in consequence of information received by the committee by cable that the rate had reached 17½ per cent. and even as much as 25 per cent., and was expected to go still higher.

Fires in the Town and Island of Bombay.—With the kind permission of the Municipal Commissioner particulars of the fires which occurred in Bombay during the year under review have been furnished to the secretary by the chief officer of the Fire Brigade, from which it appears that, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1893, 126 fires were reported, entailing an estimated loss of Rs. 4,90,477, compared with 136 fires and an estimated loss Rs. 1,00,234 in the year preceding, and with an average number of 63 fires, and an average loss of Rs. 4,61,030 for the previous 28 years, for which there is a record. The average loss per fire in 1893 was Rs. 3,892, compared with Rs. 737 in 1892, and Rs. 7,294 in the previous years. Out of the 126 fires reported last year, 78 or 62 per cent. occurred in the first six months of the year, and 48 or 28 per cent. in the second six months, the months in which the largest number of fires occurred having been March, with 19 fires, and an estimated loss of Rs. 1,13,439. Out of the fires reported last year, 64 or 51 per cent. broke out between sunrise and sunset, and 62, or 49 per cent., between sunset and sunrise. The greatest estimated loss through any one fire was that which occurred at the James Greaves Mills, Mahaluxmi, on the 15th March, when the reeling, bundling and baling room was gutted, entailing a loss of Rs. 1,05,770. Of the other fires, 11 resulted in losses ranging from Rs.10,000 to Rs. 75,000; 14 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,300; 21 from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000; and 80 of sums under Rs. 100 per fire. In 20 cases, the fire was attributed to the careless use of fire for cooking purposes; in 13 to the careless use of lamps; in 20 cases, to careless smoking; 42 per cent. of the total number of fires being ascribed to these three causes; and 4 to spontaneous combustion. As to locality, 103 or 82 per cent. of the total fires last year occurred in the Native Town; 11 or 8½ per cent. in Native suburbs, and 12 or 9½ per cent. in connection with cotton mills.

Fires in the Mofussil.—It being desirable that, in order to make the Association's annual report as complete as possible, it should contain particulars of fires in the Bombay Mofussil, as well as in the Town and Island of Bombay, and the secretary's previous efforts to obtain full and reliable information on this subject having met with only partial success, a circular was issued to all the members of the Association in August, 1893, asking them to fill in a printed form which accompanied the circular with such information as they might be able to furnish, either as agents for fire insurance companies, or merchants having cotton agencies up-country, it being understood that the names of offices furnishing the information should be considered as private by the secretary. It is noteworthy that out of the 81 Mofussil fires reported, 54 or 67 per cent. are attributed to friction in the cotton machinery.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, explained that the meeting had been postponed from the date originally fixed, in order to give the members an opportunity of carefully looking through the printed report. One of the most important matters therein was the agreement which came into force on the 1st November for fire insurance for the Fort and the town, and an agreement was lately concluded in regard to the use of kerosine oil. The latter did not come in the report. The floating agreement which had been in force for now nearly two years made in all three agreements on the part of the agents of their Association, and he thought it must be a great satisfaction to all of them, bearing in mind the great opposition they had met with on several occasions, that those agreements had been loyally adhered to. It was true there had been one or two cases reported of alleged violation of the rules, but on inquiry by the secretary, these had been found to be simply matters of mistake or inadvertence and not intentionally done. He hoped that during the current year they might progress in the same way and come to an agreement on two other very important points, one being the Colaba Tariff and the other the Mofussil Tariff. They were aware that in November last the committee submitted a proposal respecting the Colaba Tariff, but unfortunately owing to a difference of opinion the matter, after being carried forward to an advanced stage, had to be abandoned. If they referred to the report of 1892, they would find the committee of that time did a great deal of work in putting together a tariff for the mofussil list. This was lately submitted again by a member of the Association, and he trusted that other members would join in the project, seeing how necessary it was that something should be done in the matter, and he hoped that the committee that was to be appointed that day would be able to complete those two important agreements. He would now refer to matters which were left pending at the end of the official year as well as of those still pending. A tariff was prepared by the committee for fire extinguishing appliances in the cotton mills, but differences had arisen between the committee and that of the Mill-owners' Association, so that the matter had been referred back again but it would probably find its solution in due course. The next matter was to consider the Sprinklers' Installation clause which had engaged their attention for a whole year and had involved a great deal of correspondence between themselves and the Mill-Owners' Association. So far nothing had come out of it. A letter had lately been sent by their secretary to the Mill-Owners' committee, asking them to assist the Association in the matter by the adoption of such clauses as might be naturally acceptable. With one exception the mill-owners refused to take absolute responsibility, but as their chairman for the new year was also the chairman of the Mill-Owners' Association, there was no doubt that something would be done in the matter to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. He thought that it was very important this should be the case, because the sprinklers were of recent date and after a few years their use might be a very different matter to what it now was. The installation might not be conducted in the same way as at the present time, so that it beloved the Insurance Companies to have some protection regarding the installation. The Stamp-duty was another matter which had been discussed by the Committee, who had corresponded with the authorities; with the result that lately a notification was issued amending the Stamp Duties Act in regard to Marine Insurance policies. He trusted that the Fire Insurance policies would in due course be dealt with in the same way. The chairman next referred in highly eulogistic terms to the services rendered to the Associatiou by Mr. Poole, the secretary, who had been the means of putting the committee on a far better standing as regarded their relations to the London Committee. In the past that committee had seemed disinclined to give its advice, saying that points of detail should be be settled by the Bombay Association itself, but thanks to Mr. Poole this was not now the case, and the Association was brought into very close contact with the London Committee. On behalf of the Association he expressed their best thanks for the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which the secretary had attended to the affairs of the Association. He trusted that for many years to come they might have the advantage of Mr. Poole's services. (Applause.)

The report having been adopted, Mr. G. Cotton moved a vote of thanks to the retiring committee, remarking that he knew from experience what a vast amount of work was put upon those gentlemen. He agreed with the chairman as regards the importance of the question of the use of sprinklers in the mills. His own idea was that the Association should appoint an inspector of those sprinklers, although he did not profess to give details there and then as to the suggestion. Of course the mills were most unwilling to take any responsibility. No one willingly took any responsibility, and the question was whether they could make the mills do so or not. That being the case, it seemed to him to be necessary that the fire offices should protect their own interests by the appointment of an inspector. He agreed with the chairman in his remarks concerning Mr. Poole, and he thought all present would admit that the secretary did a vast amount of work for a very poor remuneration. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Proctor seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that the following gentlemen form the Committee for the current year:—Mr. George Cotton (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company), chairman; Mr. J. H. Symington(Branch Manager, Atlas Assurance Company),deputy chairman; Mr. D. Lindsay (Resident Secretary, Royal Insurance Society); Mr. A. S. Schilling (Messrs. Volkart Brothers); Mr. John Reed (Local Manager, Commercial Union Assurance Company).

The motion was seconded by Mr. Macrae. After some discussion initiated by Mr. Beaufort as to the desirability of not re-appointing the same members from year to year, the motion was carried.

The Chairman next proposed the following addition to the rules:—"In any cases where a fire insurance office is jointly represented by two firms, or by a firm, and a resident secretary or manager,each representative in such office shall be entitled to the privilege of membership, and be eligible to serve as chairman or deputy-chairman or a member of the Committee, but the company so represented shall be entitled to only one vote at the general meetings of the members of the Association as provided for by Rule 7."

Mr. Lindsay seconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton suggested that the whole of the rules should be remodelled, as it seemed to him some of them were not sufficiently clear.

The motion was carried, and the secretary was requested to draft a new set of rules for the consideration of the new Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Paton, terminated the proceedings.

## THE FIRST MARINE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago I called through the medium of your columns the attention of the Health Officer to the condition of the 1st Marine Street, and I am glad to say that officer with his characteristic promptitude to attend to such complaints, lost no time in ordering the removal of the offensive effluvia from the street. A petition numerously signed is about to be presented to the Municipal Corporation, requesting that body to purchase some small houses in the street in order to widen it. The Corporation will no doubt be pleased to sanction the necessary outlay on this most desirable reform, but at the same time I should like to request the owners of houses in the street to see that they let their premises to such people as will by their habits and trades cause less nuisance. The locality as it is at present is not only an eyesore, but a positive source of great danger to the health of the different parts of the city. Who knows whether some of the hundreds of students, teachers, clerks, and others that daily pass through the street may not one day carry the germs of the most deadly diseases to some of the best localities of Bombay?—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, April 25. R. L. GHARAT.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does your correspondent, who signs himself "Colour Sergeant," realise the fact that, if his Corps discountenances the promiscuous wearing of mess kit by the rank-and-file, they are proving themselves smarter soldiers, as there is no such kit recognised by the "Dress Regulations." It is just as much an irregularity for the rank-and-file to array themselves in uniform that is prescribed for officers to wear in the evening at dinner, &c., as for the colour-sergeant in question to rush out on parade in an officer's tunic with his colour-sergeant's badges sewn on the back. If he wishes to prove himself a really smart N.-C. O., he should rather encourage this strict adherence to orders than by airing his supposed grievances in the public press and stir up a feeling of dissension which in the Regular Army would be called by a very much stronger name.—Yours, &c.,

Q. R.

## UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aron, Klara | Diamonti, O | Orr, George |
| Andrews, James | Dundee, Dr J C | Otto, J E |
| Abdul Rahim H Sidereck | Forrester, A | Pohigor, Mrs |
| Allen, C H | Fox, H W | Pandolgini, D Santin |
| Ajzbeck, Miss Edith | Feriberg, Miss P | Peterson, P |
| Barak bin Lali | Gibbs, F | Pierre; J Arenberg |
| Braine, Miss | Gillour, Mrs | Pellon, F S |
| Blanche, Miss Emma | Hall, Surg-Capt Gr | Rosenberg, M |
| Berkewich, Fanny | Holt, Geo | Reiter, Rebecca |
| Babadeb Chaherji Babu | Hamilton, F W D | Roher, Miss C |
| Bancwich, J B | Hill, T C | Rosenblum, M |
| Bell, Capt R A | Hasbagen, Mrs G | Smith, Mrs J G |
| Brandenbury, A E | Iors, R J | Shankland, J |
| Biges, E | Joyner, R | Shelleng, T |
| Bird, John | Jones, Capt R W P | Sharpe, F S |
| Cheron, Meus Henri | Kamurruther, F S | Thornton, Mrs |
| Cunningham, G H | Lambert, F G | Thomas, A H |
| Challenger, H L | Leao, Capt R M | Tate, Mrs |
| Chappel, Dr G P | Legart, Mrs E | Van Oseretratne, Miss |
| Clark, Capt A C | Laughton, E | Vincent, G |
| Davies, Sydney W | Mowis, Mrs | Warwick & Comp |
| Drewitt, Hans | Mority, M | Wilson, LadySarah |
| Denmore, Earl of | Madge, D F | Whitley, E G |
| Dwarkanath Jhore | Montague, J D | Winckler, C J |
| | Mints, J | Wells, Mrs E F |
| | O'Reilly, Surg-Lt-Col | Wilson, Gordon |
| | | Xydias, P |

THE *Statist* urges that the India Council will have to raise in London over 25,250,000*l.* sterling in the year now beginning—17,000,000*l.* by the sale of its ordinary bills, over 2,250,000*l.* by a gold loan, and 6,000,000*l.* by the renewal of six months' bills placed during the year just ending. This sum is enormous, and exposes the Indian Government to grave danger. Happily there is no fear now of a European war, but, the *Statist* asks, What would the consequences be if political disquietude had deepened? Therefore it presses upon the Home and the Indian Governments, and upon the public seriously to consider without delay how the Home Charges can be reduced. They are growing rapidly, and are likely to grow unless something is done to check them, and if they are allowed to continue to grow the credit of India will be jeopardised.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers and re established health after every other means had signally failed.

## THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

THE inquiry into the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, in liquidation, under Sections 162 and 214 of the Indian Companies Act opened in the District Court, Allahabad, on Monday before Mr. Blennerhassett.

The petitoners, Mr. Richard Wall, Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, Gokul Chand, Jaganath, and Ghaneshwar Pershad Bhargavi appeared in person. The other two petitioners, Mr. Chapman and Gobind Rao Gori, were not present, and were not represented.

The opposite party was represented as follows: Mr. J. E. Howard by Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil; Mr. Mann by Mr. Wallaqh, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji; Babu Baroda Charan Banerji by Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji and Mr. Sarat Chander Chaterji, vakils; Mr. Gobind Ram by Kumar Permanand, vakil. Mr. P. J. O'Hanlan appeared in person.

Mr. Wall asked if any written statement had been put in by the other side.

Mr. Strachey said they had not put in any written statement. He asked, as Captain Chapman and Gobind Rao Gori were not present and were not represented, and their petition should be dismissed with costs. He did not object to the case going on, but he submitted that as far as these two were concerned, the petition be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Wall said before the Court struck out their names he would ask if Captain Chapman had been warned of the change of date from the 12th to the 23rd April.

Mr. Strachey said he thought Shama Charan Mukerji gave consent for all parties.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji did not take the position of giving consent on behalf of all the petitioners. He had not seen Captain Chapman, and had not told him of the change of date.

The Judge remarked that Captain Chapman did not appear on the original date fixed.

Mr. Strachey remarked that as he did not appear on the 12th he presumed he knew of the change of date.

Mr. Wall suggested that orders regarding Captain Chapman's petition should be deferred.

The Judge: Was there any understanding that one of you was to carry on the case on behalf of the others?

Mr. Wall: It was supposed that I and Shama Charan Mukerji should be able to carry on the case.

The Judge: Have you the Court's order permitting two of you to carry on case?

Mr. Wall: There is no such order. He had expressly said on a former occasion that he appeared for himself.

The Judge: There seems to be an understanding among these gentlemen that two of them should carry on the case, but there is no order of the court permitting them to do so. What do you propose to be done now?

Mr. Stratchey said they could have applied under Section 30.

After further discussion, the Judge ordered the case to proceed with the names of these people still on the record.

Mr. Wall said that on the last day the Judge framed six issues. They proposed to deal to-day with the first two issues, and to commence the third. He read the issues as follows:—

Who, whether Mr. J. E. Howard, Mr. H. C. Mann, or any other person or persons, were responsible for the half-yearly Balance-sheets of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, beginning with that for the period ending 31st December 1888, and terminating with that ending 30th June 1892?

Did Mr. J. E. Howard, Mr. H. C. Mann, or any other person or persons present false Balance-sheets for the periods indicated, either knowingly, or if not, was there such gross and culpable negligence and failure of duty on their part that they must be held liable and accountable to the petitioners and other contributories and creditors within the meaning of Section 214, Act VI of 1882?

Their first witness was Munna Lal, the accountant of the bank. They would confine themselves to-day to the five or six Balance-sheets of the bank.

The Judge asked if they proposed to finish this before entering on the evidence with regard to the Railway Service Press.

Mr. Wall said the matters might not be kept quite separate. They might have to ask some questions of this witness regarding the Railway Service Press. They would try, however, to keep the issues separate.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji was proceeding to examine the witness when

Mr. Strachey objected that the petitioners had not stated their case as required by Section 179 of the Civil Procedure Code. They were bound to state their case by that section. As far as the balance sheets were concerned it was a matter of indifference, and he would not objec it if they would state their case before the question of loans came up.

Mr. Wall agreed to do this and pointed out that this was the last day on which the other side could put in a written statement. They were not bound to do so, he admitted, but this was their last day for doing so. The petitioners had disclosed their case pretty fully and the last order of the judge contained the issues.

Munna Lal, examined by Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji in Hindi, stated that he was a bank accountant of the Agra Savings Bank, and his duty was to post the ledger. The books sent for from the bank were all here. From July 1888 to December 1888, he was employed in the bank not as accountant, but as ledger-keeper.

The accounts for the half-year ending December 1888, were produced by Mr. Howatson, official Liquidator of the bank.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji began to question the witness as to these books.

Kumar Parmanand objected that it had not been shown that these papers were prepared by the witness.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji proceeded to examine on this subject. Witness said the Loan Balance-sheet was written by him. The Floating Balance-sheet and Floating Over-drawn Balance-sheet were prepared by Hussein Baksh, deceased, formerly a Mukhtar of the Agra Savings Bank. The Cash Credit Balance-sheet, Bills Discounted Balance-sheet and Petty Discounts Balance-sheet were prepared by Himmat Singh.

Mr. Strachey objected that this witness could not prove these Balance-sheets. He had not prepared them and could only say that the paper was in the handwriting of somebody. He could not say that it was the Balance-sheet of the bank.

The Judge said the pleader might merely be discovering these facts for himself.

Mr. Strachey said he should have ascertained these facts before now.

The Judge: It is an inquiry under Section 162.

Mr. Strachey: It is also under Section 214.

The Judge: They have been combined.

Mr. Strachey: They have been in an irregular sort of way. Section 162 is simply an examination of certain persons.

The Judge: For discovering the facts. This pleader says that he did not know that Himmat Singh made these Balance-sheets. He is now discovering the fact.

Examination continued.—Himmat Singh was voucher maker or general assistant. He was now dead. Witness knew his handwriting. The Fixed Deposit Balance-sheet was prepared by Lala Bachu Lal. The 6 per cent. deposit in the Family Savings Account was prepared by Bachu Lal. The 5 per cent., 4 per cent. and 3 per cent Deposit Accounts were prepared by Megh Raj. The general Balance-sheet of the bank was written by Babu Nathu Singh, sub-assistant manager. It was signed by H. M. Wollaston, manager; J. Tucker, assistant manager, Nathu Singh, sub-assistantt manager; and M. Derosaire and Isri Nath, auditors.

The Judge remarked that this was a waste of time.

Mr. Strachey said that this witness was not in a position to prove that any one of these papers was a Balance-sheet of the Agra Savings Bank. If the other side had approached them with the printed Balance-sheets they would probably have admitted them.

Mr. Wall asked if Mr. Strachey would admit them now.

Mr. Strachey said if he was shown them he would say what he would admit.

The counsel and vakils for the trustees and others then examined the printed papers and admitted some of them; a list of these was made out and signed by them. Among the books produced by the petitioners was the printed Articles of Association of the Bank.

Mr. Alston said he would admit that the printed book produced was the Articles of Association of the Bank which were duly registered.

Mr. Wall said he would not say they were duly registered.

Mr. Alston: He wants me to admit that these Articles of Association were not duly registered. Then they are not Articles of Association. I am prepared to admit that that is a true copy of the Articles of Association of the Bank which were duly registered. Mr. Wall is not satisfied with that.

Mr. Wall said what Mr. Alston wanted him to admit was that these Articles were duly registered. He would not admit that.

Mr. Alston said he did not want him to admit anything.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, in explanation of the questions he was about to put, said he wanted to prove that a certain paper had been lost, a report by Meugens King and Simson who were appointed auditors for the last half of 1893.

Witness, further examined, said that Meugens, King and Simson were appointed auditors in 1892. They audited the accounts in witness's presence. They did not prepare the report here; they may have sent one from Calcutta. He could not find the report among the papers before him. If they had sent a report it would be in the office and among these papers. A copy of the report was printed and circulated with the half-yearly report.

Mr. Alston: This is an attempt to save them the expense of summoning a certain gentleman. The fact they wish to prove is that Meugens, King and Simson made a certain report. They must produce the man who made it, or the thing itself.

By the Court: The manager or liquidator would be in possestion of the report.

By Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: He never saw the original report of Meugens, King and Simson. He did not know that the manager issued a report for the second half-year of 1892. Shown a printed copy of this report and asked if he knew where the original was, he said he did not know.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji (to witness): Were these figures taken from the original report?

The Judge: What is the object of this question?

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji explained that this report was evidently prepared from Meugens, King and Simson's report, and in preparing it he must have seen the latter report.

Mr. Alston: Having got his witness to say that he does not know the report he now proposes to examine his witness to show that he does know it, and that he is a liar.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji (to witness): Where did you get these figures? You must have seen the original report from which these figures were got.

Mr. Alston: I object to this. Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji goes on like a running stream without paying any attention whatever. I submit that he cannot cross-examine the witness.

The Judge: You must ask him some other question.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji asked permission to cross-examine the witness as he had shown himself a hostile witness. He had signed the manager's report and that report showed that he had seen the report of Meugens, King and Simson. He had been signing the reports continously from June 1890.

After some discussion, the Judge suggested that section 174 was the section that applied.

Mr. Strachey objected that he had not shown himself a hostile witness. His signing the reports did not make him liable. The learned counsel cited the case of the accountant of the Himalaya Bank, who was the first witness examined in that case. An attempt was made to cross-examine him and the Chief Justice stopped it. It would not be said that everyone who signed a Balance-sheet rendered himself liable in damages. He presumed that was not the view of the petitioners, or they would have made this witness a defendant.

Mr. Wall said they had not named any defendants. They had merely mentioned the trustees because they seemed primarily responsible. But they never confined themselves to them. Further, Mr. Strachey was mistaken in thinking that they based the idea of this witness being hostile on the fact that he signed five of the seven Balance-sheets. He was the steersman or boatswain of the bank, and had spent hours and hours over Meugens' report.

The examination of the witness was then proceeded with.

By Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: The book shown him was the Doubtful Debt Liquidation Account from 1st May 1888 to March 1889.

Witness gave this answer in English and

Mr. Strachey remarked that as the witness knew English and corresponded in English, he might give his evidence in English, unless, of course, he had some objection.

Witness (in English): I prefer my native langnage.

Examination continued: On the 31st December there was no credit entry; the debit balance was Rs. 31,302-3-3. Looking at the Balance-sheet he could not say that that item was shown in it. In the audited Balacce-sheet he coult not say whether it was shown on the credit or the debit side. In the Balance-sheet the sum of Rs. 2,67,685-13-2 was shown under Discounts on the Assets side. This total of Rs. 2,67,685-13-2 was made up of Petty Discounts and Bills Discounted together Rs. 1,71,227-14-5, and the sum of Rs. 96,457-14-9 from the Floating Overdrawn Balance-sheet.

Mr. Alston said, here was a man who, he admitted was a clerk in the Bank, but unless he prepared or assisted in preparing the Balance-sheet, how could he say how the total of Rs. 2,67,000 was made up? His signature was not on the Balance-sheet. He was being asked to perform a sort of conjuring trick in regard to the accounts. No one could say what items went to make up the total but the person who prepared the Balance-sheet.

The Judge: An accountant who examined the accounts could say.

Mr. Alston: An expert who examined the accounts could say.

The Judge: He is an accountant.

Mr. Alston: But that does not make him an expert. He wanted to know if the witness was giving evidence of his own knowledge.

Examination resumed: He knew what he had stated by looking at the detailed statement prepared by Nathu Singh. Witness did not know where Nathu Singh was. He believed he was in Agra. If this doubtful debt account of Rs. 31,302-3-3 had been shown in the Balance-sheet for December 1888 the profit would have been wiped out. A dividend of 10 per cent. amounting to Rs. 12,135-8-6, was declared and paid.

Another document in the handwriting of Hussein Buksh, deceased, was next put in the hands of the witness.

Mr. Alston inquired if the Court ruled that every document found in the bank in the handwriring of a past clerk could be referred to as evidence in the case.

The Judge ruled that this document must be admitted.

Examination resumed: Witness was asked if, looking at the Overdraft Floating Balance-sheets of December 1888 up to June 1893, he could say how much was recoverable and how much not. He went into particulars of various accounts contained in the Balance-sheet, stating that certain sums were not secured.

In giving his explanations he, apparently from force of habit, replied in English.

Mr. Alston: As soon as the gentleman takes to English he gets quite intelligent: we understand what he means.

Witness in explanation of one item stated that when Mr. McConnell, a former manager, left the bank in 1872 the directors and shareholders gave him a bonus of Rs. 15,000, to be liquidated from the profits of the bank. A sum was set aside from profits to the credit of the account from time to time, the total set aside amounting to Rs. 10,367-15-2. The balance of Rs. 4,632-0-10 remained unpaid from profits. It was shown under assets.

Mr. Wall asked if the Court would rise at four o'clock. There was a long account they would have to go into, and they need not begin if the Court were to rise at four o'clock.

The Judge said as it seemed likely to be a long case, they would sit till 5 or 5-30.

Mr. Alston hoped they would not sit after 4-30. Much time was being wasted by asking questions that should not be asked. It is very hard upon us, he remarked, if we have to pay the penalty of the petitioners not being able to conduct their case.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji referred witness to an entry in a document without asking any question about the document itself.

Mr. Alston said they had admitted what was printed, but this gentleman pulled out what they had not admitted. They were in the dark as to what the witness was being questioned about; there was a formal way of doing these things. It was very a hard on him that he had to teach the plaintiffs how to conduct their case all the way through.

Examination resumed: In the Balance-sheet for 30th June, 1889, which was before him, there was on the Assets side under heading of Discounts Rs. 2,80,633-12-4. This sum was made up of Bills Discounted Rs. 1,59,163-7-5, Petty Discounts Rs. 19,679-11-2 and Overdrafts Rs. 1,01,790-9-9. Rs. 27,705-3-11 of this sum was on account of premiums paid by the bank on policies of assurance and not recovered from the policy holders.

Mr. Strachey in reply to a question by the Court said: As he understood, the policy was as signed to the bank, and became the bank's property as security for the loan, and the bank paid the premium.

The Judge: Because the policy holder did not.

Mr. Strachey said the bank paid the premium and debited it to the policy holder who would be liable for is in addition to the original debt. It would swell the debt he owed to the bank. In some cases they would recover, in other they would not.

Examination continued: The premiums were never recovered from the policy holders except in one or two cases where the policy holder died.

By the Court: The Premium Policy Account was kept quite separate from the debt.

Witness was referred to one case in which the policy paid the original debt on the death of the policy-holder but the premiums were lost. The bank, he said, did not wish to add the premium to the original debt, and therefore they debited it to the Premium Policy Account. There was another item of Rs. 3,000, Bank Shares Account. These were shares bought by the bank from some shareholder of the bank. In the Balance-sheet of 31st December 1889 the sum of Rs. 3,07,037-3-11 appeared under Discounts on the assets side. It was made up of the following sums:—Bills discounted, Rs. 56,990-2-2, Petty discounts, Rs. 19,435-2-0, and Overdrafts Rs. 1,30,611-15-9. The Premium Account was Rs. 29,149-9-5. Rs. 14,234-6-10 was shown under the name of Mr. J. E. Howard, a trustee, as overdraft on floating account.

Mr. Alston, to avoid bringing it up again in cross-examination, elicited from the witness that this sum had since been paid.

Mr. Alston asked that the inquiry might be adjourned on Wednesday till Monday, as both Mr. Strachey and he, counsel in this enquiry for Mr. Howard who was too ill to attend to business, had to appear in the Criminal Sessions trial at the High Court, which began on Thursday.

The Court consented to the adjournment on Wednesday.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 24th April were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23rd. 10 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvesting completed in some talukas. Rabi crops damaged by blight in the Dadu and Sehwan talukas. Late spring crops flourishing. Kharif sowings commenced in Ghorabari. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 6 feet 9 inches against 7 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvesting in progress. Threshing commenced in some places. Wheat slightly injured by blight in three and grain by insects in one taluka. Rain in two talukas 18 cents. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Reaping and threshing of rabi crops nearly completed. Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress in Guni. Wheat suffered slightly from rust and blight in Moro and Kandiaro and Jambha crops in Shahdadpur from blight. Fodder insufficient in two talukas. Condition of agricultural stock poor in Shahdadpur. Rain in Tando Alahyar 10 cents.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting in progress. Crops in Kashmor slightly damaged by insects.

Thar and Parkar.—Light showers in two talukas in the Nara valley on 11th. Adhawa crops show fair promise.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 21st April 1894).—Cotton picking progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 21st April 1894).—Cotton picking still progressing in two talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Cotton picking completed. Threshing of wheat in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 21st April 1894).—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Cotton picking almost completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good except cotton. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 1 cent. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops commenced in all the talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature rose from nil on 18th to 3° warm on 24th. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly on 20th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th: wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 21st.

Thana.—Rab-spreading in progress. Reaping of rabi crops almost finished. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Rabi crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 2 cents in Ratnagiri. Rab-burning in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters 57 cents. No rain throughout the district except at petha Ambegaon and the City of Poona. Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Sangamner 1 inch 10 cents, in Akola 40 and in Jamkhed 10 cents. Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Ploughing for the next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in one and cheaper in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 21st April 1894).—Rain for week in Sholapur 16, in Madha 13, and Karmala 35 cents. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of Hundi crops commenced in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Barsi and Karmala talukas.

Satara.—Light rain in five talukas. Preperations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in Badami 1 inch 80 cents, in Sindgi 1 inch 10 cents, 37 to 61 cents in three talukas. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Cotton picking almost completed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 6 cents, total 2 inches 54 cents. Rabi harvest completed.

Dharwar.—Rain at Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal, Karajgi, Ron and Mundargi varying from 1 inch 66 cents in Dharwar to 2 cents in Karajgi. Harvesting of wheat nearly completed; that of late jowari continues. Picking of cotton in progress.

Kanara.—Harvesting of late crops completed. Lands are being prepared for monnsoon crops. Garden crops healthy. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Lands are being prepared for monsoon.

Wadhwan.—Cotton picking still continues in Dhrangadhra and Lakhtar. Sugarcane is being sown in Paliad.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Cotton picking continues. Lands are being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in parts of the Amreli division Scarcity in Okhamandal; 982 labourers on relief works.

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th April, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 1,49,000 | 4,06,000 | 4,000 | 5,59,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 89 | 243 | 2 | 334 |
| For previous 11 weeks of half-year. | 19,54,021 | 52,92,395 | 69,387 | 73,15,803 |
| Total for 15 weeks.. | 21,03,021 | 56,98,395 | 73,387 | 78,74,803 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year..... | 1,20,938 | 3,60,412 | 4,848 | 4 86,198 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 72 | 215 | 3 | 290 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 19,60,333 | 54,28,098 | 76,102 | 74,64,533 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 72,802
Do. to date ..... ,, 4,10,270

THE President of the Board of Trade, who is personally connected with the shipping interest, spoke reassuringly the other day to a deputation from the Chamber of Shipping, who waited on him with reference to various questions relating to shipping. Mr. Mundella expressed his desire to do all that he could to remove the grievances of which shipowners complained. He hoped by private conference to come to a satisfactory understanding with regard to the constitution of a committee on the incidence and application of light dues. As to the

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

### APRIL FASHIONS.

This is the month which lends itself to change o attire, when lighter colours prevail in dress and millinery, when we see clearly what is going to be worn, and have certain ideas borne in on us with regard to the style of our gowns, the cut of our coats and mantles, the shape of our bonnets and hats, and the materials and colours that promise to be most fashionable. Many of the woollens intended for the present season are very pretty—some as fine and thin as delaine, other of silk and wool mixed, the silk brought up on the surface in flowery or branch-like designs; of these, Duchesse is very handsome. Checks are in two or more colourings, carefully blended, such as Lingford and Wisbeach, which, being a raised check in contrasting colours, with a honeycomb appearance, is very effective. The Warwick is a small black and white check, very suitable for half mourning; the Fedora, a woven, raised check in good colourings; the Osborne, a double check in creamy colours on a reseda ground, is new looking; so is the Dalmeny, in pale fawn and turquoise blue, which makes up charmingly. The Cymbeline delaines can be recommended; these have buff, pink, or pale blue grounds with small, black spots. Vallerin, a thin, cool, woollen material with fine lines of bright silk close together, is pretty, the colouring pale blue on olive, orange on pale greenish blue, blue on fawn, and so on; other good wool and silk mixtures are Rosella, Rosarrio, Milan, and Chiselhurst. All these named are of Brin's manufacture, from eminent northern firms; those wearing them may, therefore, take credit to themselves for supporting British industries while being quite in the fashion, for fancy tweeds, faced cloths, and covert coatings will be much and well worn. Grey covert coating will, it is said, supersede tan and fawn to a considerable extent.

### NEW GOWNS.

A Manouba (a new blue grey) covert coating costume has no trimming whatever, only these widely-strapped seams on the coat, sleeves, and skirt. One of the new diagonal Tattersall vestings in pale tan and white striping is worn with it, the coat fastened over with one button. A fresh-looking costume, of which it is difficult to give an idea in words, is composed of either fine woollen or washing material, as preferred, and trimmed with ribbon, in quite a novel manner, it being run through slits made in the material like button holes. The effect is remarkably good. The costume consists of an ordinary tight-fitting waistcoat and skirts, with an open-fronted jacket, with full skirts and large drooping sleeves, long straight revers and sailor collar. The trimming is thus arranged, the ribbon being about two inches wide—there are two rows around the skirt, a few inches apart, the waistcoat is strapped across from waist to throat, there is a row of ribbon down each revers and round the collar, into which the revers widen, and the turned-back cuffs are ornamented in the same manner. On a dark-coloured material lighter ribbon of the same colour would be used; on a light stuff darker ribbon. For boating costumes in flannel, serge, linen, jean, drill, &c., it would be very appropriate, provided it was tailor-made, neatness and good workmanship being absolutely necessary to insure success. A Paris visiting-gown, from a well-known firm, is of green satin of the new shade known as saxifrage. It has three bands piped with black velvet round the slightly-trained skirt, the trimming being cleverly arranged with a long black silk-crape scarf, spangled with steel and jet—this forms epaulettes and shoulder straps—a corselet bodice, and drapings, which, passing under the corselet, fall on each side of the skirt with deep fringed ends, which are most effective. The sleeves droop very much off the shoulder, are full to the elbow, and tight below. A combination of colour at once novel and harmonious is brown velvet and very pale amethiste silk; these colours and materials were judiciously blended in a dinner gown. The trained skirt and bodice of the velvet, the round-necked front being of silk drawn in full narrow pleats, the fulness caught in by side drapings of velvet secured with a diamond buckle in the centre, below which the silk fell in soft folds to the feet. The full, drooping sleeves of silk were caught into draped ands of velvet passed through diamond buckles, a band of velvet with similar ornaments being worn round the neck.

### PRETTY THINGS WITHOUT END.

Plush leather, a new introduction makes especially pretty vests and waistcoats, the surface of the material, when ruffled, taking lovely shades: a rich tan-coloured plush leather takes golden shades, when its smoothness is disturbed; a brilliant green being equally effective under similar circumstances. An example is combined with dark green cloth for the bodice and skirt, the waistcoat being of the richer material. Vests with open-fronted coats of various styles are as much worn as ever, and will continue to be. Coats are shorter than last year. A new tailor-built coat is in white cloth, the plain back cut with a very full basque. The fronts have wide black velvet revers, piped with white; the waistcoat is of cloth handsomely embroided in fine jet, a jetted band defining the waist, from which a jet fringe falls between the folds of the full skirt. A covert coat is made with a pointed yoke at the back, the three seams starting from it being widely strapped, the sleeves are large and drooping, and the collar of velvet. Moire is the most fashionable material for mantles, capes, and vests, for trimming day and evening dresses, hats and bonnets; moire of all colours, as well as black and white—in fact, we run a risk of being quite overdone with this favourite fabric—it is here, there, and everywhere. Large sleeves still continuing in favour, small pelerine mantles with long front ends and small collets are quite certain to be worn this season; moire, satin, silk, and velvet, with handsome trimmings of jet, guipure, or dentelle feston, being chiefly employed in their composition. This is quite a feminine season as far as fluffy ornamentation goes; chiffons and laces reign supreme. Coloured laces, ecru ficelle, beige, sulphur, a shade of yellow called beurre d'Isigny, Tuscan, and a deep shade of lemon are all fashionable for the revers, Incroyable cravats, lace covered waistcoats, mantle yokes and collars. Old lace of all kinds will be routed out and worn, point de Venise and rose point being the most sought after laces at the present moment.

### BONNETS.

Bonnets are now very tasteful, and do not run to extremes; the coarse mordore straws are much used. One charming example has a wreath of pale pink primulas, raised to a point in front, the flowers resting on the hair; bows of ear-shaped, of green velvet are set at the back, with strings of the same velvet. Boat-shaped hats of Panama straw are trimmed with bands and bows of black velvet, with cream-coloured guipure applique and jetted quills. Flowers are now invariably set under the brims of hats in one side and at the back, and the feathers allowed to droop over the hair at the back in the old-fashioned style of several years ago. The round flat hats require to be very artistically trimmed to be becoming. One of ribbed fancy straw, pale green and white, has little bunches of Parma violets at the back, a knot and bow of pale green moire, and a few violets arranged as a fringe under the brim. The little Dutch bonnets of point lace are very simply trimmed, so their quaint effect is not destroyed. Just a spray of flowers, or a rosette or two of velvet on one side, and broad strings of ribbon, the same colour as the flowers or velvet, are all the ornament necessary, the bonnet itself being of lace-covered satin or velvet, open work jet, steel, or gold work.

### CHILDREN'S WEAR.

The daintiest Spring costumes are prepared for children's wear. A charming dress for a little girl is of blue crepon, with a wave stripe on it, the new shade called Aster des Alpes; it has a full blouse bodice and skirt, drawn in with blue moire ribbon round the waist; the short sleeves are very full, with lace ruffles, and there is a lace frill round the neck of the frock. Etamine, or canvas, in saxifrage green makes a good dress for a girl from ten to twelve; it is made with a full pleated bodice, over which is worn a square collar covered with ficelle-coloured lace; the collar reaches to the shoulders, full sleeves drooping beneath it, and tapering down to the wrists; the skirt is slightly draped, and the sash, round the waist of satin, the same colour as the canvas, is tied with falling bows and ends on one side. The square lace collar is quite a feature of young girls' dress, and the bodices are usually full, often in one with the skirt, and fastened round the waist with drawing ribbons, or sashes of moire or satin. Veiling, delaine, fine cloths, hop-sack, canvas, crepon, and cambric are the materials most employed. A fresh-looking Spring coat is of thin cloth, with revers and sleeves of soft silk or moire (the former is more girlish), a full silk shirt showing between the revers. Accordion pleated thin Summer cloth, with stripes of insertion laid over ribbon darker than the cloth, tied with careless bow and ends of ribbon at the neck, is very useful for little girls' wear. Any light-coloured cloth can be chosen, green, electric blue, pink, &c., and the ribbons used should match it.

### BLAZERS, &c.

Blazers are, we learn, going out of fashion at Home, and we are all to wear white flannel. Fashion commands it, we obey. We are also to wear frock coats buttoned up this year, and to be allowed dinner jackets everywhere except at balls; waistcoats are things of the past for Summer wear. Il changes for the better. Tall hats, are as before; we may abuse them as we like, but they are becoming to most men. Ladies' fashions are quite another matter, but a flippant Home correspondent sums them up by saying that as much as possible is to be worn in the morning and as little as possible in the evening: which reminds us of the definition of "coming out" given by a younger girl on the occasion of seeing a sister just out dressed for dinner. "Oh Dorothy, I see what coming out, means, you cut off a lot of the body of your dress, and put it on to the skirt."

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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Ask for 'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

*Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

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Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus,' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

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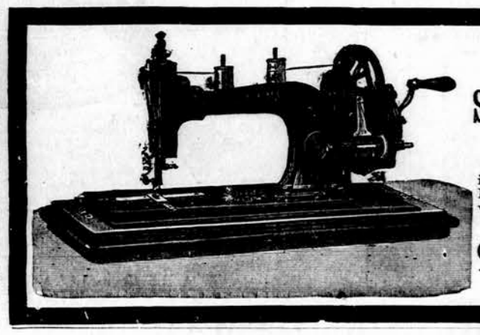
SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.





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Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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NOTICES.


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*PALE CHILDREN*
*OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS*

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(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

*A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT*

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

**MORRHUOL**

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

**A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!**

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**INDIAN CIGARETTES**

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

*For Constipation and Biliousness*

LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

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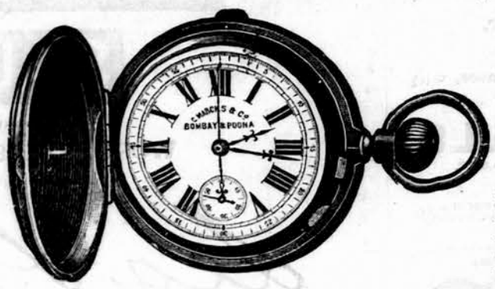
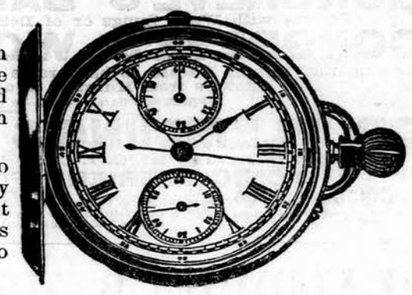


Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch... ..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

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Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"..... Rs. 185
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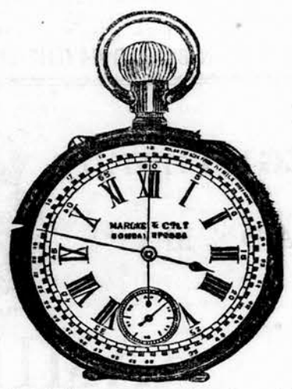
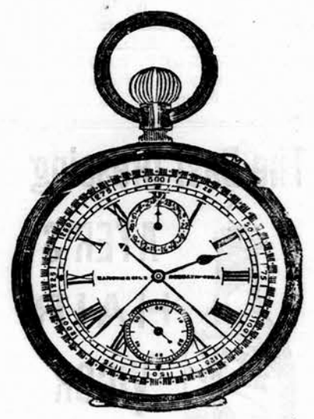
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case ..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case .....Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder.....Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,** PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS, **BOMBAY & POONA.**

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ANOTHER NEW ADDITION TO THE NURSERY.

VERY SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.

FREE FROM ALL DANGER.

No Mineral Oil required for its use.

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Rs. 3-12 only.

Blocktin Kettle, Extra Re. 1.

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

**BENGER'S FOOD** FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

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ASK FOR **"LION & SUN" Elastics.**

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY"—

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**THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful indiscretions, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, dizziness, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, headache, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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**THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.**

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and granular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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# JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

**BAHADUR**

**CIGARS.**

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*N.B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

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**Horlick's Malted Milk.**

**A PERFECT FOOD.**

**Instantly prepared by dissolving in water. Contains no starch. Requires no cooking. No added milk.**

Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always

**Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.**

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

**INFANTS and INVALIDS.**

As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

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"Very palatable, and free from adulterants."—*British Medical Journal.*

"The composition of Malted Milk resembles that of human milk."—*Lancet.*

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**WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY**

Defies Competition.

*Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.*

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Rods, Reels, Baits, Gut, Flies, and Tackle of all kinds specially suitable for Indian Fishing, sent direct from factory at first cost.

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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